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ONTARIO HISTORY

IN THIS ISSUE

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BY F. H. ARMSTRONG

THE ANNUAL MEETING, 1961

NEWS AND REPORTS

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THE MUSEUMS SECTION

An Account of Its Beginning

By Dorothy Drever

The Museums Section originated in 1953 as a committee of the Ontario Historical Society and at the 1956 annual meeting was raised to the status of a Section. We here present the story. Miss Alice Wetherell of the York Pioneer and Historical Society has written the following introduction.

"In 1953 no one could have known more intimately than Dorothy Drever the growing interest in museums throughout the province. In connection with her work at the Royal Ontario Museum, both within the Museum and with many Ontario schools, Miss Drever had been teaching children local history with the help of museum displays. The map above her desk, with its myriad pins marking the location of independent museums across the province, became for visitors startling proof of her interest in this phase of her work. Familiar with this, the York Pioneer and Historical Society's Sharon Temple was soon taking advantage of her offer of help. The leadership she gave resulted in very effective re-organization and rehabilitation of the Temple Museum's display.

"Dorothy Drever was the life of the organization which first took shape at the Ontario Historical Society annual meeting at Kingston. Fired by the knowledge that the time seemed ripe throughout the province for opening small museums, Dorothy went to Kingston, put her case before the Executive, and found the enthusiasm more than she could have hoped. From then on the movement pushed ahead".

Aware of the need for clear visual presentation of the history of Ontario, many of the affiliated societies of the Ontario Historical Society have built up impressive museum collections over the years. As these museums have grown in size and complexity, problems have multiplied accordingly, and those responsible for the museums have felt an acute need to share their worries and successes.

Several earlier attempts had been made to form an association of museum workers after the last war, first by the Community Programmes Branch of the Department of Education, meeting at Oxford County Museum at Woodstock, and then by the late Dr. Effie Milner of the Ontario Historical Society in association with Dr. Wilfred Jury of the University of Western Ontario. At the 1953 annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society held in Kingston, it was apparent that a number of workers in local museums were present, and on Friday it was suggested

that an informal museum meeting be called. In the half-hour after breakfast on Saturday, June 20, the fifteen people who responded discussed a number of museum problems and decided that a second meeting for museum discussion should be held in September.

Through the assistance of Mr. T. Roy Woodhouse, at that time president of the Ontario Historical Society, the first formal meeting of the Museums Committee took place on September 19, 1953, in Hamilton in the office of Dr. Freda Waldon, the Chief Librarian of the Hamilton Public Libraries. It was attended by Mr. H. W. Hill of the Brantford Historical Society Museum, Brantford, Dr. Effie Milner of the Chatham-Kent Museum, Mr. J. H. Neill of the Huron County Museum, Goderich, Mr. A. D. Tushingham of Huronia Museum, Midland, Miss Barbara Coffman and Miss Elsie Moyer of Jordan Historical Museum of the Twenty, Jordan, Miss Margaret Wilson of Bytown Museum, Ottawa, Mr. J. S. Moir of Sharon Temple Museum, Sharon, and Mr. T. Roy Woodhouse of the Ontario Historical Society. Providing a fairly wide representation of the various geographic areas of southern Ontario, they brought to the Committee much practical experience in every phase of local museum work, and a great deal of wisdom, tact and plain common sense. With the exception of Dr. Milner who died during the following year, each member was destined to play an important part in the later work of the museum group. Miss Alice Wetherell of Scadding Cabin, Toronto, was Secretary of the Committee. The writer, of Sharon Temple Museum and the Royal Ontario Museum, acted as chairman.

The Committee decided it might be possible to set up a weekend workshop for volunteer museum workers during the following spring. The members undertook to compile a directory of local Ontario museums, to begin a newsletter for local museum personnel, to hold a session at the annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society for the discussion of museum problems, and to petition the Department of Community Programmes for a clarification of the Act governing the grants made to museums.

In order to compile a directory, questionnaires were sent out to all the known local museums. The results of this survey provided information regarding the location, the extent and nature of the museums, the ownership of buildings and of collections, and the sponsorship and nature of museum programmes. The largest number of museums was found to be owned and operated by historical societies and Women's Institutes, but in addition there were those which belonged to federal and provincial agencies, to municipalities, to commercial enterprises, and to private individuals.

Many of the workers in these small museums, irrespective of sponsorship, felt very isolated from fellow-workers, and the circulation of a newsletter of museum activities was received with enthusiasm. Ruth

Home was its first editor, and established its format and informal tone. Marie Hughes followed, and during the six years of her editorship, kept in constant touch with museums everywhere in Ontario, and with her husband Paul visited virtually all the collections in existence during that period. Verna Taylor, its present editor, continues the fine tradition established by her predecessors.

The decision to hold the first weekend workshop was not made without misgivings, but the Jordan Workshop, May 14-16, 1954, proved to be a happy event. It was blessed by the wise and warm-hearted counsel of Dr. Louis C. Jones of the New York State Historical Association and by beautiful weather and a delightful setting. The exhilaration of launching a new venture, the unflagging zeal of Alice Wetherell and Ruth Home, and above all the friendly enthusiasm of its members all contributed to its success.

For the first month of the Museums Committee's existence, advice and encouragement were received from the late Mr. Ken. W. Young, Director of the Community Programmes Branch of the Department of Education, and later from Mr. Guy Moore, now Deputy Minister of the Department of Travel and Publicity. Mr. Young made Jordan Workshop possible by his moral and financial support, and Mr. Moore the publication of the first museum directory. They both addressed subsequent sessions of workshops and Ontario Historical Society meetings.

In addition to the Jordan Workshop of 1954 a morning of museum discussion was held during the annual Ontario Historical Society meeting held in Ottawa in June of that year. Splendid arrangements were made for the convention by Miss Margaret Wilson and her committee and excellent talks were given, including one by Mr. Guy Moore, outlining goals for small museums.

Generous support has been received consistently from a number of Royal Ontario Museum staff members, among them Mr. William Todd, Chief Conservator of the Division of Archaeology, and Mrs. Helen Downie, Executive Secretary.

Finally, the Museums Committee would never have prospered without the tolerant guidance and help of the parent body, the Ontario Historical Society. It is much to the credit of the members of its Executive that, together with the Community Programmes Branch, they gave their support, financial and otherwise, to the launching of still another project, thus widening the scope of their long and honoured record of preserving the history of the province of Ontario.

MUSEUMS OF ONTARIO

A Directory Compiled by Miss Alice Davidson

[Lack of description of the Museum listed indicates that up-to-date information was not available in time for this survey.]

1. *ADOLPHUSTOWN: U.E.L. MUSEUM*
   Allison House, U.E.L. Park, Adolphustown
   To be officially opened in July, 1961. It will tell the story of the Loyalists, and will have a valuable library of U.E.L. family histories and books suitable for research.
2. *ALGONQUIN PROVINCIAL PARK MUSEUM*
   Mile 13 from the Park Entrance on Highway No. 60
   A permanent building houses exhibits of the archaeology, flora and fauna of the Park. It is part of a full interpretive programme of conducted trips, illustrated talks and labelled trails.
3. *ALGONQUIN PARK: PIONEER LOGGING EXHIBIT*
   In Algonquin Park, associated with the Museum
   An outdoor exhibit of displays, a reproduction of a "camboose" camp or shanty, a restored "alligator" or steamboat and a locomotive. It tells the story of the white pine logging period.
4. *ALLISTON: SOUTH SIMCOE MUSEUM*
   2 King St. N., Alliston.
5. *ALMONTE: MILL OF KINTAIL, CANADIAN ARTS AND PIONEER MUSEUM*
   R.R. No. 1, Almonte
   A large collection of sculpture by the great surgeon-sculptor, R. Tait McKenzie, including many originals of his athletic, monumental and portrait works, among them the full-size original of the renowned Scottish-American War Memorial in Princes Gardens, Edinburgh. There are also local pioneer effects and relics of the old grist-mill.
6. *AMHERSTBURG: FORT MALDEN NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK MUSEUM*
   314 Laird Ave., Amherstburg
   Indian, Military, Pioneer and Great Lakes collections are housed in two buildings on the site of Old Fort Malden. There are relics of Tecumseh and Indian Department officers, and a flag of the "Republic of Canada, 1838". There are extensive files on local history, fugitive slaves, Great Lakes shipping and some genealogy. Specific inquiries are answered.
7. *BARRIE: R.C.A.S.C. SCHOOL MUSEUM*
   Ortona and Lundy's Lane, Barrie
8. *BARRIE: SIMCOE COUNTY WOMEN'S INSTITUTE MUSEUM*
   Worsley Street, Barrie

9. *BOTHWELL: FAIRFIELD VILLAGE MUSEUM*
   R.R. No. 4, Bothwell
   A Museum in memory of four Moravian missionaries and their Indian converts who landed here in 1792. It contains artifacts excavated on the No. 2 Highway site of a Moravian Mission destroyed by the Americans in the War of 1812, a model of the burned Church and a map of the ancient village.
10. *BRAMPTON: ONTARIO ELECTRIC RAILWAY MUSEUM*
11. *BRANTFORD: BRANT HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM*
    57 Charlotte St., Brantford
    Housed in an old residence with spacious lawns are articles pertaining to Joseph Brant, Pauline Johnson and Alexander Graham Bell. There are also collections of Mohawk Indian, Pioneer and Natural History materials.
12. *BRANTFORD: BELL HOMESTEAD*
    Tutela Heights Dr., R.R. No. 3, Brantford
13. *BRIGHTON: PRESQU'ILE PROVINCIAL PARK MUSEUM*
    A permanent building houses exhibits of the history, geology, flora and fauna of the Park. It is a part of a full program of conducted trips, illustrated talks and labelled trails.
14. *BURLINGTON: BRANT MUSEUM*
    No. 2 Highway W., Burlington
15. *CAYUGA: HALDIMAND COUNTY MUSEUM*
    Cayuga
    This museum stresses the local history of Haldimand County, and is located in the County Court House Building. An authentic pioneer log cabin is being constructed on the premises.
16. *CHATHAM: CHATHAM-KENT MUSEUM*
    59 William St. N., Chatham
    Contains numerous Pioneer, Indian and Natural History exhibits. It also has much information concerning the War of 1812, the Underground Railway, the Dawn Colony and the King's Buxton Settlement.
17. *COBALT: COBALT MINING MUSEUM*
    Silver St., Cobalt
    To be opened on July 1, 1961. It will contain a collection of mining equipment, ore and rock samples and a collection of pictures and papers on mining from 1903 to the present, illustrating the slogan, "Cobalt—the cradle of Ontario Mining".
18. *COBOURG: BARNUM HOUSE MUSEUM*
    Highway No. 2
19. *COLLINGWOOD: HURON INSTITUTE MUSEUM*
    Public Library Building, Collingwood

20. *CORNWALL: UNITED COUNTIES MUSEUM*
731 Second St. W., Cornwall
A household museum with special emphasis on articles from Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Counties. It also contains Indian Artifacts from the Sheek Island excavations. Recent acquisitions include articles from the family of the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, and an oil portrait of Alexander Macdonell, first Roman Catholic Bishop of Upper Canada.

21. *DRESDEN: UNCLE TOM'S CABIN*
R.R. No. 5, Dresden
Old books about Uncle Tom and articles belonging to Uncle Tom, (Josiah Henson). Also a collection of pioneer tools and household articles.

22. *DUNDAS: DUNDAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM*
139 Park St. W., Dundas
An exhibit of articles used primarily in the district, beginning with a baby's cradle brought to the Valley by the first white settler in 1756. The Durham Banner used in connection with Lord Durham's visit, in 1838, is the only one known to exist. There is also an unusually good exhibit of glass, silver and china.

23. *EDGELY: PIONEER VILLAGE*
Black Creek Conservation Area, (Jane St., 1¼ m. south of No. 7 Highway)

24. *ELORA: WELLINGTON COUNTY MUSEUM*
Elora

25. *FORT ERIE: FORT ERIE*
Lakeshore Road, and Highway 30, Fort Erie
This fort was originally built in 1764, and was restored to its present condition in 1939. A moat, with a draw-bridge, surrounds two masonry buildings containing a collection of antique weapons, military equipment and interesting articles found during the restoration of the Fort.

26. *FORT WILLIAM: PAIPOONGE TOWNSHIP MUSEUM*
R.R. No. 1, Fort William

27. *FORT WILLIAM: THUNDER BAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM*
216 South Brodie St., Fort William
Numerous articles of local and national interest, including old copper tools and knives, four to five thousand years old, Indian artifacts, Hudson Bay books, and many photographs depicting the early life of the city.

28. *GODERICH: HURON COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM*
110 North St., Goderich
This museum specializes in working models and in equipment for pioneer village industries. It shows 18 ways to make flour, 10 ways

of cutting grain, and lighting progress from torch to electricity. It contains over 5,500 articles illustrating early life in Huron County.

29. *GORE BAY: MANITOULIN HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM (WESTERN CHAPTER)*
Gore Bay
The museum is housed in an old stone jail, which is a museum piece itself. It contains an almost complete old photographic studio, and many items of ironwork and oak planks supposed to have come from La Salle's ship, The Griffin.

30. *GUELPH: ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MUSEUM*
O.A.C., Guelph
Has a unique collection of waxed fruits, and outstanding collections of ornithological and entomological specimens.

31. *HAMILTON: ART GALLERY OF HAMILTON*
Main St. W., at Forsyth, Hamilton
The collection consists of paintings, sculpture, drawings and prints, mainly Canadian, but examples of French, British, American and Mexican are included. Also in this collection are 32 paintings from the Blair Bruce Memorial Exhibit. Others represented are Morrice, Cullen, Sickert, Gore, Epstein, etc.

32. *HAMILTON: DUNDURN CASTLE MUSEUM*
Dundurn Park, Hamilton
Dundurn Castle was built by Sir Allan MacNab in 1832-35, and named after the family's ancestral seat in Scotland. Of its 72 rooms, 21 are filled with material illustrating the history of Hamilton and the province. Several rooms, notably Sir Allan MacNab's bedroom, have been restored. There is also an unusually large collection of old china.

33. *HUNTSVILLE: MUSKOKA MUSEUM*
Huntsville
This is an effort by the Rotary Club of Huntsville to perpetuate Muskoka pioneer life. Associated with it, a Pioneer Community Village is in the early stages of promotion.

34. *IONA: FRED HURST AUTO MUSEUM*
Iona

35. *ISLINGTON: JAMES GARDENS MUSEUM*
61 Edgehill Rd., Islington
Contains Indian artifacts, glassware, pioneer articles and documents concerning early days in Etobicoke district.

36. *JORDAN: JORDAN HISTORICAL MUSEUM OF THE TWENTY*
Jordan
A Fruit-Press, household furniture, farm implements, textiles, clothing, tools, deeds, books and letters are housed in three buildings,

Vintage House, Schoolhouse and the Fry House. An early cemetery is associated with the Schoolhouse and the Fry House.

37. *KAWENE: QUETICO PROVINCIAL PARK MUSEUM*
Kawene
A temporary building houses exhibits of the archaeology, flora and fauna of the Park. It is part of a full interpretive program of conducted trips, illustrated talks and labelled trails.

38. *KINGSTON: ABBEY DAWN*
R.R. No. 1, Kingston
A privately operated museum, featuring the Poets' Bell and a Poets' Corner. Indoors is a small, but unusually good, display of Indian artifacts, and a series of full-colour reproductions of Canadian Bird pictures. Outdoors are large granite and quartzite objects from a pre-historic period. The view from the Abbey Dawn Lookout is spectacular.

39. *KINGSTON: MURNEY TOWER MUSEUM*
King St., Kingston

40. *KINGSTON: OLD FORT HENRY*
Highway No. 2, Kingston
A large 19th century fortification, completely restored to operate as a "Living Museum". It features displays of 1867 infantry and artillery drills; a military museum with specialized military and naval collections; and furnished living quarters.

41. *KITCHENER: PIONEER VILLAGE*
R.R. No. 2, Kitchener
This comprises 60 acres of property, near Doon, Ont., on which a pioneer village is being constructed. Among other articles, there is the oldest authenticated Conestoga wagon in America, and the first automobile produced in Canada, (a Le Roy).

42. *KITCHENER: WOODSIDE NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK*
528 Wellington St. N., Kitchener
The boyhood home of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King. It is furnished with much of the original family furniture, supplemented with other items of the period, and pictures. There is an Art Gallery and meeting room in the basement. The original 12 acres of grounds is intact.

43. *LINDSAY: VICTORIA COUNTY MUSEUM*
Lindsay
This museum has purchased a new property and is erecting a new building. They hope to get going about the first of August, 1961, and at the present, all exhibits are in storage.

44. *LONDON: ELDON HOUSE*
481 Ridout St. N., London
Eldon House was built in 1834 by Captain John Harris, late of the Royal Navy, and is a completely furnished home of that period.

It was given to the City of London in 1960, by the three members of the present generation of the Harris family. It lies amid 11 acres of green lawns and its 23 rooms are furnished with treasures and trophies of the Harris family.

45. *LONDON: FANSHAWE PIONEER VILLAGE*
R.R. No. 5, London
A reconstructed pioneer village, including a furnished log house, barn, general store, barber shop, gunsmith's shop, and blacksmith's shop. It was built and is supervised by Dr. Jury, using materials from the pioneer collection, University of Western Ontario.

46. *LONDON: MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY*
Middlesex College, University of Western Ontario
Here can be found archaeological remains of the Neutral Indians.

47. *LONDON: McINTOSH MEMORIAL GALLERY*
University of Western Ontario, London

48. *LONDON: PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM*
Queens Avenue, London
About 60 exhibitions are held each year in the main art museum and two branch art galleries, usually changing each month. Exhibitions feature Canadiana, fine art and Canadian crafts, Canadian and Eskimo prints, Eskimo sculpture, etc. There is a growing permanent collection, chiefly of Canadian paintings and sculpture.

49. *LONDON: VICTORIA HOUSE MUSEUM*
512 Wellington St., London
This museum features changing exhibits relating specifically to the history of London. Its most valuable acquisition is a fine collection of medals and orders, some from countries which no longer exist.

50. *MADOC: O'HARA MILL CONSERVATION AREA*
North of No. 7 Highway, 2 m. west of Madoc
A small sawmill in operating condition.

51. *MANITOWANING: ASSIGINACK MUSEUM*
Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island

52. *MIDLAND: HURON VILLAGE*
Little Lake Park, Midland
A reconstructed Huron Indian village of the 17th century. Built and supervised by Dr. Jury of the University of Western Ontario.

53. *MIDLAND: HURONIA MUSEUM*
Mill Street, Midland
A fine collection illustrating Huron Indian life in old Huronia; early pioneer life; and the marine history of the Great Lakes.

54. *MIDLAND: MARTYRS' SHRINE MUSEUM*
Martyrs' Shrine, Midland

55. *MINDEN: MINDEN MUSEUM OF DIORAMAS*
Minden

56. *MORPETH: RONDEAU PROVINCIAL PARK MUSEUM*
R.R. No. 1, Morpeth
A temporary building houses exhibits of the flora and fauna of the Park. It is part of a full interpretive program of conducted trips, illustrated talks and labelled trails.

57. *MORRISBURG: UPPER CANADA VILLAGE*
Crysler Memorial Park, East of Morrisburg
A complete restoration of 32 major structures, to illustrate the evolution of the St. Lawrence River Community, 1784-1867. It includes homes, schools, churches, taverns, shops, mills, etc.

58. *NAPANEE: LENNOX AND ADDINGTON HISTORICAL MUSEUM*
County Memorial Bldg., Dundas St. W., Napanee
Features Archives, original papers and records dating from 1786 to the present; pictures and original photos from early times; pioneer articles, wooden implements and furniture used in the County. The written material has all been microfilmed by the Public Archives in Ottawa.

59. *NIAGARA FALLS: CROWN JEWEL DISPLAY*
Table Rock House, Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls
A display of reproductions, in semi-precious stones, of the British Crown jewels, State Jewels and Regalia.

60. *NIAGARA FALLS: POTVIN MUSEUM*
Clifton Gate Store, across from Oakes Garden Theatre, Niagara Falls
Expected to open on June 1st, 1961. It is a display of hand-carved miniatures by a French-Canadian violin maker. The care for detail in the scenes, combined with animation, makes an unusual series of exhibits.

61. *NIAGARA FALLS: NIAGARA FALLS MUSEUM, Ltd.*
River Road, Niagara Falls

62. *NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE: FORT GEORGE*
Fort George, surrounded by a log stockade, was built between 1796 and 1799 by Governor Simcoe. Eleven of the original fourteen buildings were restored in 1940 and furnished as they were when occupied by the British, 1797-1813.

64. *NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE: McFARLAND HOUSE*
Niagara River Parkway, Niagara-on-the-Lake
This house was built in 1800, and was the home of a Loyalist family from 1800 to 1943. It has been restored and refurnished with Canadiana of the period 1835-45.

65. *NIAGARA-ON-TH-LAKE: NAVY HALL*
Ricardo Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake
Navy Hall was used as winter quarters for the Provincial Marines during the American Revolution. It was later used by Governor

Simcoe as the meeting-place of Upper Canada's first Parliament in 1792. It houses a fine collection of firearms, military badges and decorations.

66. *NORWICH: NORWICH PIONEERS' SOCIETY MUSEUM*
Norwich
This is a collection of many family possessions of the earliest settlers, including photographs, clothing, farm tools, art and hobby work. Also there are some dinosaur bones which were unearthed locally.

67. *OAKVILLE: OLD POST OFFICE MUSEUM*
70 Thomas St. S., Oakville
Two small buildings are set in a park overlooking Lake Ontario,—Oakville's first Post Office and an early pioneer home, The Thomas House. The Post Office contains a collection of farm and carpenter tools; the Thomas House is furnished with some of the original furniture.

68. *OIL SPRINGS: OIL MUSEUM OF CANADA*
Oil Springs
This is an attempt to portray the development of an industry. It begins with models of early stone-age lamps, through the ages to the discovery of oil in the area and its development. There is a working model of the Canadian pole-type steam-driven rig,—a strictly Canadian development.

69. *ORILLIA: STEPHEN LEACOCK MEMORIAL HOME*
Old Brewery Bay, Orillia

70. *OSHAWA: HENRY HOUSE MUSEUM*
Lakeview Park, Oshawa
This house has been set up in the period ca. 1850. There are 2 period bedrooms, kitchen and parlour. A prized possession is a 1784 pianoforte, on which Mozart is supposed to have played, and which is one of three of the kind left in existence.

71. *OTTAWA: AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM*
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa

72. *OTTAWA: BYTOWN MUSEUM*
Lock 3, Rideau Canal, Ottawa
A weathered old stone building built by Colonel By's Sappers in 1826. It contains a collection of Colonel By relics; a collection of sculptures by Fosbery; Dr. Wintemberg's lamp collection; and a collection of cast iron toys dating about 1890.

73. *OTTAWA: CANADIAN WAR MUSEUM*

74. *OTTAWA: LAURIER HOUSE*
335 Laurier Ave. E., Ottawa
This house was handed over to the Government by the late Prime Minister Mackenzie King for the people of Canada. There are all

the old furnishings, solid silver and china used by Mr. King. His most prized possession was a notice offering £1000 reward for his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, in the rebellion of 1837.

75. *OTTAWA: NATIONAL AVIATION MUSEUM*
Ottawa Air Terminal, Uplands Airport, Ottawa
A collection of articles pertaining to aviation and its development, including a Silver Dart engine and propeller and various other experimental and original models.

76. *OTTAWA: THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA*
Elgin Street, Ottawa
A collection of European and Canadian painting, sculpture, prints and drawings, including masterpieces of the various European and British Schools.

77. *OTTAWA: NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA*
Metcalfe and McLeod Streets, Ottawa 4
This large museum contains collections representing Indian and Eskimo arts and crafts, ancient and modern; material illustrating the crafts and way of life of 18th and 19th century Canada; and an important collection of recordings of aboriginal and immigrant folklore and folk music.

78. *OTTAWA: PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA MUSEUM*
330 Sussex Drive, Ottawa
Contains the official records of Canada. Manuscripts; books; maps; pictures; coins and medals, together with miscellaneous historical objects such as arms, furniture, models, etc.

79. *OWEN SOUND: GREY COUNTY HISTORICAL AND ART CENTRE*
840 First Avenue W., Owen Sound
This museum is housed in an old church building, complete with basement and plans for adding a second storey. The museum is associated with the Tom Thomson Memorial Art Gallery. A recent acquisition is a nine piece quadruple plate silver tea service made in Meriden, Conn., before 1845.

80. *PALERMO: TARAS H. SHEVCHENKO MUSEUM & MEMORIAL PARK FOUNDATION*
Palermo
A Ukrainian handicraft display; copies of Shevchenko original paintings; and oil paintings on the life and work of Shevchenko by contemporary artists of Ukraine.

81. *PEMBROKE: OTTAWA VALLEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM INC.*
Pembroke
The Society is the owner of a tract of land and buildings on the outskirts of Pembroke. The Museum building contains many objects of historical interest to the Community, along with valuable Indian

artifacts and related relics of the Champlain Trail. Members of O. H. S. are especially welcome in Pembroke, as this is the Centennial Year of Renfrew County.

82. *PENETANGUISHENE: NANCY ISLAND MUSEUM*
Wasaga Beach, 11 m. southwest of Penetanguishene
A building houses the salvaged hull of H.M.S. *Nancy*, and exhibits which tell the story of her role in the War of 1812.

83. *PENETANGUISHENE: OFFICERS' QUARTERS MUSEUM*
Church Street, Penetanguishene
The building of the Officers' Quarters itself is original and is one of the finest in the Province. It is situated on the site of the old Military Establishment, with a Naval Establishment adjoining it. Excavations of both are still being carried on. The Military Establishment is gradually being refurnished as it was originally.

84. *PERTH: PERTH MUSEUM INCORPORATED*
Gore Street, E., Perth
Indian and pioneer articles; a fine collection of Canadian birds; splendid exhibit of Canadian minerals, all housed on the top floor of the Carnegie Library Building.

85. *PETERBOROUGH: MUSEUM OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH*
Public Library, George and McDonnel Streets, Peterborough
With the exception of the mineral collections, the exhibits are documents, Indian artifacts, tools, clothing, etc., once belonging to the early settlers of this district.

86. *PICKERING: PICKERING PIONEER MUSEUM*
R.R. No. 1, Pickering

87. *PORT ARTHUR: SIBLEY PROVINCIAL PARK MUSEUM*
Port Arthur
A small temporary building displays exhibits of the geology, flora and fauna of the Park. It is part of a full interpretive program of conducted trips, illustrated talks and labelled trails.

88. *PORT ROWAN: BACKHOUSE MILL*
Port Rowan
A pioneer grist mill, built about 1798, in a beautiful setting. This mill was in continuous operation longer than any other mill in this province.

89. *PRESCOTT: FORT WELLINGTON NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK MUSEUM*
Highway No. 2, Prescott

90. *SCARBOROUGH: SCARBOROUGH HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM*
2001 Eglinton Ave. E., Scarborough

91. *SHARON: TEMPLE OF PEACE MUSEUM*
Sharon
The Temple of Peace at Sharon is a building unique in this Province. It houses a collection of historical material pertaining to the sect known as the Children of Peace, and also objects illustrating the pioneer days of the County of York. The home of Ebenezer Doan, the master builder of the Temple is being restored and is expected to be opened this summer.

92. *SIMCOE: EVA BROOK DONLY MUSEUM*
109 Norfolk Street S., Simcoe

93. *SIMCOE: NORFOLK HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM*
Public Utilities Office, Simcoe

94. *SOMBRA: SOMBRA TOWNSHIP MUSEUM*
Sombra
A variety of interesting historical objects including music boxes of 1835 and 1875; a sextant brought to Canada in 1837 by a pioneer settler; and a pitcher cast about 1835 to commemorate Lord Nelson and the Battle of Trafalgar.

95. *SOUTHAMPTON: BRUCE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM*
Southampton
This museum displays one hundred years of historical material from Bruce County. A prized possession is a flag presented to the schooner "Ontario" by Sir Oliver Mowat on July 1st, 1867, when it was launched. Her Captain came from Southampton.

96. *STONEY CREEK: BATTLEFIELD HOUSE*
Stoney Creek

97. *STRATFORD: MINNIE THOMPSON MEMORIAL MUSEUM*
Romeo St. N., Stratford

98. *ST. CATHARINES: LINCOLN HISTORICAL ARCHIVES*
109 St. Paul Crescent, St. Catharines
Here are bound volumes of local newspapers, 1867-1873; cross-catalogued information files regarding local history; a card file of burials in some 30 pioneer cemeteries; maps, photos, business papers, deeds, schoolbooks, etc.

99. *ST. MARYS: ST. MARYS DISTRICT MUSEUM*
St. Marys
This museum is housed in the oldest stone house in St. Marys, built by the Treacy family in 1850 and now known as Codgar Park. Among other pioneer articles can be found a 1902 Baker electric car, and a valuable old "Breeches" Bible.

100. *ST. THOMAS: ELGIN COUNTY PIONEER MUSEUM*
32 Talbot Street, St. Thomas
Situated in a pioneer home, (1830) in the heart of the Talbot Settlement, this museum seeks to preserve the story of life in the community and the traditions of the past. The medical room is unique.

All the rooms are fully furnished with a wealth of articles of the period and of the area.

101. *SUTTON: SIBBALD MEMORIAL MUSEUM*
Sibbald Point Provincial Park, Sutton
A historic house built in the 1820's and purchased by Mrs. Sibbald in 1836 for herself and her sons. Two rooms are furnished with Sibbald effects. The display section tells the Sibbald story.

102. *TORONTO: ACADEMY OF MEDICINE MUSEUM*
288 Bloor Street W., Toronto, 5
A medical museum containing a fine collection of rare medical books, and the Drake Collection of china, furniture, silver, Greek, Roman, Egyptian and other objects of paediatric and artistic interest through the ages.

103. *TORONTO: THE ART GALLERY OF TORONTO*
Grange Park, Toronto 2B
Established in 1900 in Grange House (1817) which was bequeathed by Goldwin Smith and to which a new building has been added. It houses a representative collection of European, Canadian and American paintings, sculpture, prints and drawings; also the Garrow collection of 19th century illustrated English books.

104. *TORONTO: COLBORNE LODGE*
High Park, Toronto
This is the picturesque Regency home of Col. John G. Howard, built in 1837 and deeded to the City with 120 acres of land. The original furniture and many water-colours painted by Col. Howard are in the house and adjoining studio. The coach house contains interesting vehicles.

105. *TORONTO: MACKENZIE HOUSE*
82 Bond Street, Toronto, 2
Museum and former home of Toronto's first Mayor, William Lyon Mackenzie, with the original Mayor's chair, Legislative desk, printing press and interesting mementos of Mackenzie's life and career as politician and publisher.

106. *TORONTO: MARINE MUSEUM OF UPPER CANADA*
Stanley Barracks, Exhibition Park, Toronto, 2B
An historical museum designed to tell the story of the waterways of Central Canada.

107. *TORONTO: OLD FORT YORK*
Garrison Road, Toronto, 2B
An historical military museum designed to tell the story of the Militia of Upper Canada from its formation to the present day.

108. *TORONTO: OSGOODE HALL MUSEUM*
Osgoode Hall, Toronto
A museum which is just starting to form its collections. It contains a few medals, parchment certificates, old letters and pictures,

all having to do with former members of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

109. *TORONTO: ROYAL CANADIAN MILITARY INSTITUTE*
426 University Avenue, Toronto, 2B
Comprises a Military Library of some 15,000 volumes; also weapons, uniforms, medals, badges, military paintings and prints.

110. *TORONTO: THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM*
University of Toronto, 100 Queen's Park, Toronto, 5
This is the world's largest university museum. It is primarily a research institution and university museum, serving also as a provincial public museum.

111. *TORONTO: SCADDING CABIN*
Exhibition Park, Toronto
Toronto's oldest house. Built of logs, in 1794, on the banks of the Don River, by John Scadding, it was moved to its present site in 1879. Household furnishings vary in detail from year to year.

112. *WICKLOW: OLD HALDIMAND BAPTIST CHURCH*
Wicklow

113. *WINDSOR: HIRAM WALKER HISTORICAL MUSEUM*
254 Pitt Street W., Windsor

114. *WINDSOR: WILLISTEAD LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY*
Willistead Park, Windsor

115. *WOODSTOCK: OXFORD MUSEUM*
City Hall, Woodstock
The City Hall Building has been designated as an "Historic Site". The museum is located in the Upper Auditorium and is a local County museum. There are exhibits of pioneer articles, and displays of small animals and birds indigenous to the County. There is an excellent historical library.

STEAM LOCOMOTIVE AT GODERICH

Not long ago, Mr. J. H. Neill, curator of the Huron County Museum, sparked a campaign to rescue C.P.R. No. 6275. Goderich citizens bought shares in the old engine at $1 for 5 lbs., until its "scrap value" was raised. The metal giant was moved the mile from the nearest tracks, on rail sections leap-frogged along Goderich streets, to the museum grounds. A two-storey addition to the museum encloses and protects the engine from weather and damage.

THE MUSEUM AS A SOCIAL INSTRUMENT

[During the summer of 1957, Dr. Carl E. Guthe accompanied by Grace M. Guthe, his wife, visited 66 organizations in Ontario as part of a tour sponsored by the Canadian Museums Association. In October he addressed the members of the Museums Section of the Ontario Historical Society at their Toronto Workshop. His remarks are still pertinent to 1961 conditions and the following is an abbreviated version of his comments.

Dr. Guthe, Research Associate of the American Association of Museums, has had many years of experience in museum work. His published material includes: *So You Want A Good Museum; A Guide To The Management Of Small Museums*, published in 1957 by the American Association of Museums, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington 25, D.C. and *The Canadian Museum Movement*, published in 1958 by the Canadian Museums Association, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.]

Modern museums have their roots in the age-old, almost instinctive human desire to collect things which are interesting and unusual. The accumulation in most family attics is eloquent proof of this very human trait. Yet a mass of objects assembled without plan can have little meaning for the owner or his friends. The significance of a keepsake is determined by the story associated with it. The more interesting the story, from a personal, historic, scientific, or aesthetic point of view, the more significant the object becomes. If a collection is to have meaning, items must be identified with a written record telling the stories associated with them. This is as true for a private collection of postage stamps or salt and pepper shakers as it is for a museum collection.

Every collector wants to share his enthusiasm with his friends, that is why there are stamp clubs and numismatic societies. Sooner or later, collectors get the idea that other people, strangers to them, may be interested in their collections and share their enthusiasms. A museum is started and inevitable disappointment follows. There are not many visitors who will look at row upon row of objects with the same enthusiasm as those who assembled the materials. If the collectors really want to share with a broader group, they are, in effect, changing the function of the collections. These are no longer private assets, but public trusts which must be preserved and used for the benefit of the clientele which the museum seeks to reach. This change of function must take into account a group of social factors which previously did not apply. The museum has become a public agency, analogous to an industry, a retail store, a library, or a theatre, which offers a commodity or service which it believes the public wants and needs.

What are these social factors? In the first place, the collections are no longer the hobby or the plaything of the sponsors. They have been transmuted into the core of a public institution which must have legal status, usually through formal incorporation. The activities of the museum, its finances, its collections, and its services, must be handled in a practical and realistic manner, like any other business. The museum must win the respect of the community by sound management, and the goodwill of its citizens by rendering services in which they are interested.

In the second place, the collections are no longer the expression of the acquisitiveness of one or a few individuals. They are the means by which a museum may render a service for which no other public institution is fitted. Through the display of the materials, the visitor is brought into direct contact with objects which have a story to tell, with "facts of life" which do not change, which tell their story without prejudice or propaganda, and which he may study and interpret according to his own interests and experience. This unique service supplements the educational opportunities of libraries and school systems, and stimulates viewers to broaden their intellectual interests.

In the third place, the collections are no longer the product of the leisure time of the collectors. They now serve a broader purpose in becoming available to all citizens. Most museum visitors are seeking a respite from the immediate and pressing obligations of living. The exhibits and services should be so arranged and organized as to appeal to the pastime interests of the community. By so doing the museum is competing with other kinds of recreation such as movies, television, radio, spectator sports, and family outings and excursions. To be successful it must study the methods of its competitors and seek to offer at least equally stimulating attractions.

These are the three major social factors which those who sponsor community museums must recognize. It is impossible to set up a series of policies and programmes which will apply to all museums, for success is determined by the degree to which a museum adjusts itself to the political, economic, social, and cultural preoccupations of its own community. That is why each museum is different and why this must continue to be so.

This concept of a community museum is that, in addition to the preservation of its collections, its function is one of interpretation. The visitor must be enabled to understand the reasons for collecting and preserving the materials. A museum can then become a strong social force resembling the public library or the community theatre.

This is not a visionary dream based upon the wishful thinking of an enthusiast. It is derived from a study of several hundred community museums and an analysis of the factors which have made many of them successful.

There are two aspects of this philosophy which are of sufficient importance in Ontario to warrant special comment. Each community has its own distinctive character. Since it is a complex of human organizations it possesses the very human trait of being most interested in itself,—witness the newspapers, the local radio news, the political and economic discussions, and the objectives of civic groups. Yet many small museums fail completely to take advantage of this self-interest. The individuality of each community is derived from its experiences, from interaction between the local natural resources and the traditions and customs

of the pioneer and subsequent arrivals. The life of the community is longer than the memory of any one person. It encompasses the romantic years of the fur trade, the pioneering efforts of the United Empire Loyalists, the development of Upper Canada, and the growth of Ontario since Confederation. The objects and records of these periods are the tangible, living evidence of the community's past.

The museum is the only civic institution which, through the dramatic use of objects and records, has the opportunity to relate how the community gained its individuality. It is more than an opportunity, it is an obligation. No other museum, no matter how large or wealthy, can tell the story as effectively. Every community, no matter how small, has a story to tell, for it has contributed to the growth of the province, which, in turn, has played a part in the history of the nation.

Every community museum, through its exhibits, ought to epitomize the local memory. By doing so it stimulates interest and creates goodwill among the citizens. It furnishes a field for reminiscences for old timers; a fund of comparisons for civic leaders; a source of pride and loyalty for the younger generation and for the children yet to come; an orientation for New Canadians who have burned their bridges behind them; and a key for visiting tourists who seek to become acquainted with the area.

The other aspect with which we are concerned is related to the oft repeated complaint that the small museum has neither the staff nor the money to improve its services. This is really an excuse. The complainers either do not know what they should do, or are unwilling to use time, energy, and imagination. An attractive and informative museum exhibit requires only a well-thought-out plan, initiative, good taste and ingenuity. Money helps, of course, but is not necessary. Two or three staff members can work more rapidly but, given time, one alone can accomplish wonders.

A small area containing attractive displays interpreting the collections and the museum function will do more to strengthen the standing of the museum in the community than will a number of large rooms containing cases with roughly classified groups of many objects. The criticism immediately made of this suggestion is that people will want to see these things and will object to having them taken off display. Such public reaction must be discounted. Undoubtedly some of it is polite small talk. Some of it is because those who protest are unable to visualize the attractive displays of fewer objects. Those who are averse to retiring certain objects from the displays really constitute a very small proportion of the potential visitors. Frequently, once the change has been made, it is these serious objectors who are among the first to approve the new way.

The small museums which are the most successful are those that exhibit only a portion of their collections at any one time. Most of the materials are filed in rooms not open to the casual visitor, but accessible to serious students when accompanied by a staff member. By concentrating

upon attractive and easily assembled exhibits of a few objects, even the small museum may change its displays every few months, and thereby invite repeated visits by local citizens.

Small community museums make up ninety per cent of those in Ontario. They fall into three major categories, according to their philosophy of management. In some there is a complacent pride in the size of the collections and the variety of miscellaneous objects. Mere accumulation of the old and the unusual is considered justification for the museum's existence. In others, lack of local interest is measured by the lack of financial support. Those in charge have followed the line of least resistance by catering almost exclusively to out-of-town visitors, even to the extent of being open only during the tourist season. Finally, in a few museums the lack of local interest is recognized as a measure of inadequacy, and efforts are being made, in a somewhat haphazard manner, to improve exhibits and develop means of attracting increased local support.

The sponsors and workers are hard-working enthusiasts and deserve credit for having established and maintained these museums. Yet they failed, to a greater or lesser degree, to realize their objectives of becoming respected public institutions. The source of this failure lies in the attitude of the sponsors and the museum workers toward the museum and its objectives.

Such a judgment requires an explanation. The destinies of any organization are determined by its governing board. In a museum this is usually a Board of Trustees. The members of that Board are the individuals entrusted by the public with the responsibility of making the museum a worthwhile organization. Each board member is under obligation to contribute his knowledge and wisdom, gained through experience, in the solution of the management problems. It is difficult to be patient with the defeatist attitude of sponsors who tend to blame the failure of attaining their objectives upon the lack of interest of the local citizens. Certainly when a business fails in the community, the blame is placed upon poor management and not upon public apathy. The same standards must apply to museums. Those which do not succeed are, quite clearly, being poorly managed.

Those in charge must first determine what the objectives of the organization shall be. It may be: (a) a place in which are gathered quantities of strange, unusual, and bizarre objects—a cross between a penny arcade and an old curiosity shop, a source of entertainment and amusement only; (b) a building in which organized collections of objects may be seen and studied by the relatively few people seriously interested in such material; (c) a public service institution, which broadens the cultural and educational facilities of the community, and thereby wields a strong social influence, *i.e.*, a true museum.

I have no quarrel with the nature of the decision made, provided the sponsors realize all the implications involved. I do, however, feel that those who avoid making it are shirking their primary responsibility.

Once this fundamental choice has been made, the Board of Trustees, through the joint efforts of all its members, must establish policies which will govern four major requirements in good museum management:

1. The protection and enhancement of capital assets, *i.e.*, the physical plant, the equipment and the collections;
2. The interpretation of the museum and its collections, *i.e.*, the adequate presentation of the services it seeks to "sell";
3. The development of ways and means of meeting competition;
4. The promotion of goodwill within the community.

In our complex society and in all walks of life it is evident that any community, whether it be a village, a town, a city, a province, or a nation, will support and encourage any social institution which renders an essential service. Museums are no exception. Their support is in direct proportion to the services they perform.

It is hoped that these remarks will aid in appraising the standing of museums in Ontario and suggest means by which they may be improved. The museum movement is stronger and more active here than in any other Canadian province. We look forward to interesting developments in the years ahead.

OUR CONTRIBUTORS

Miss Ruth M. Home is Director of the Jordan Historical Museum of the Twenty, President of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, author of several articles which have appeared in this quarterly, and well known in museum and historical circles of the Province.

Miss Dorothy Drever was for several years attached to the Education Division of the Royal Ontario Museum, and now teaches school in Toronto.

Miss Alice M. Davidson is a school teacher in Toronto, active in the York Pioneer and Historical Society and a member of the Publication Committee for the Museum Section Newsletter.

Mr. Duncan F. Cameron is Chief Information Officer of the Royal Ontario Museum.

Mr. A. B. Wheatley is Acting Chief, Parks Branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests.

The Hon. A. E. Blakeney, as noted at the head of his article, is the Minister of Education in the Saskatchewan government.

Mr. Fred Armstrong is a graduate student in History at the University of Toronto, and his article was originally prepared as a term assignment for a seminar on Ontario history.

The report on the annual meeting of the Society was kindly prepared by Mr. Charles Humphries, and Mr. Andrew Taylor edited Dr. Guthe's report on Ontario Museums for inclusion here.

THE NATIONAL TRUST IN GREAT BRITAIN

[In the autumn of 1958, Mr. R. Romilly Fedden, Secretary of the Historic Houses Committee of the National Trust of Great Britain, addressed a public meeting in Toronto. The Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, which sponsored the event, has made the following manuscript available to us.]

The National Trust is a charitable organization set up in 1894 to preserve not only buildings but also lands, woods and sites of natural beauty. The emphasis was at first placed on the preservation of land areas, such as the coastline in Cornwall, and portions of the lake district, but since the war, houses have become its primary interest due to excessive income tax and succession duties.

Half of the members of The Council of the National Trust are elected by the members of the National Trust, the other half being *ex officio* members of other cultural organizations such as the Victoria and Albert Museum. This Council in turn elects an executive committee, which is subdivided into committees for land, historic buildings and estates. Apart from the secretaries of each of these committees, and the administrative staff, the members serve on a volunteer basis. There is regional representation in each area, a man or woman is selected who knows the countryside intimately. Some of these serve on a volunteer basis, others are paid. Frequently they are country-house owners themselves.

The National Trust is only one organization to preserve buildings of historical and/or architectural interest. The others are as follows:

1. The Established Church undertook to look after their own buildings, hence religious buildings, cathedrals, parish churches and so forth have no connection with the Trust.
2. The Government has authority and jurisdiction over ancient monuments under the Ministry of Works. To be an ancient monument, the building must be uninhabited.
3. There are other volunteer organizations that co-operate with the National Trust, but who have no direct supervision or control over buildings. Their role is rather one of propaganda and education. They are as follows:
   a) Countryside Council for the Preservation of Rural England.
   b) Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.
   c) The Georgian Group.
   d) The Victorian Group.

LEGISLATION. In addition there has been the following legislation.

1. The Town and Country Planning Act lists all buildings in the country of architectural or historical importance. This Act forbids any substantial alteration in the structure, but if the owner can prove that he has lost money by this distraining order, he may seek compensation or have the order revoked.

2. The Historic Building and Ancient Monument Act was passed in 1953. By this Act the Government may vote money from public funds to repair buildings, clean pictures and mend tapestries that are *privately* owned. The Government will also heat the buildings and pay for gardeners. The funds so dispenced may vary from a few hundred pounds up to forty thousand.
3. Successive Finance Act. By this Act houses, land and chattels may be given to the Government to pay succession duties. These will then be offered by the Treasury to the National Trust.
4. Under the Ministry of Houses there is a Delaying Act. If an important house is in danger of demolition, the local Board places on it a preservation order that delays demolition for three months. Trees also come within similar preservation orders.

TAX POSITION. The position of the National Trust in England is intimately tied up with the present tax situation.

1. Freedom from estate taxes and death duties is granted for
   a) Any land or house either given or devised to the National Trust.
   b) Any endowment given for the maintenance of the house provided it is reasonable and not excessive.
   c) Any chattels associated with the house.
   d) Direct lump sum gifts to the National Trust provided donor lives for one year after.
2. The National Trust in return undertakes that all lands, houses and chattels are inalienable.
3. Upon the houses, lands and chattels so granted there is exemption from income tax. If there is any income it is considered a charity.

MAINTENANCE. The maintenance of the building is only undertaken provided the income from the endowment will support it. The National Trust is extremely anxious that all houses in their possession be occupied so that not only may the present owner continue to live in the house, but his heirs may have the same privilege for ever. Should the heirs be disinclined to do so, then the house is let below the market price and every care is taken to select a suitable tenant. In return there is no protective covenant or contract between the donor and the National Trust. The transaction is an outright gift and there are no qualifying clauses implying that the National Trust will not keep the house in good condition. In financing these buildings, the Trust must insure that the house will be self-supporting, either by visitors' fees, endowment or by operation of the home farm. The owner issues the tickets, takes in the cash and forwards it to the National Trust.

SIZE OF HOUSE.

Visitors to England have the impression that the National Trust only has great country houses under its control, but there are many

small ones consisting of small farm houses, individual town houses and terraces. In other words the Trust does not decline a house on account of its size. If it is a farm house then every effort is made to secure the home farm and operate it as a unit in perpetuity. If the interior of these small houses is not important they may never be opened to the public, otherwise it may be only half a day a week during the summer months or by appointment only. In this instance the role of the Trust is to preserve for posterity a valuable heritage, not to develop tourist attractions. This, of course, is likewise true of the large houses.

COMMENTS.

It is obvious that the tax situation in Great Britain has increased the effectiveness of the National Trust and it is equally obvious that much of their organization could not be used in Canada, but there are several points that deserve serious consideration.

1. The Government has passed legislation that could be passed in Canada. These laws are:
   The Town and Country Planning Act
   The Delaying Laws that Prevent Demolition
   The Historic Buildings and Ancient Monument Act
2. Emphasis is placed upon the preservation and the continuance of use. The building is not diverted from its function to become a museum.
3. The Government is using a private organization with a charter incorporation to perform what is really a public duty; that is, the preservation of buildings of significance for posterity.

The Government not assuming direct responsibility for ownership, together with its attitude toward the National Trust, both emphasize the importance of private ownership and voluntary interest. There is no insistence on public ownership before preservation. The greatest amount of use is made of local organizations to act as guardians of the past.

Finally there is a survey in which all buildings of importance are listed.

TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following positive suggestions might be considered:

1. A survey or report should be immediately compiled of buildings of architectural and historical interest.
2. The term "architectural" should be inserted in all legislation dealing with historic sites.
3. Some form of delaying legislation should be passed.
4. Serious consideration should be given to the terms of the Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act of 1953.
5. Greater freedom should be permitted government departments in giving financial assistance to private organizations and in the preservation of architectural significance.

6. It is obvious that the public in England has been made aware of these matters and appreciate the value of their buildings from both cultural and tourist aspects. In Ontario, buildings will continue to be destroyed because of public apathy and through ignorance. Hence, there should be a programme of education to acquaint the public with firstly the value of our heritage, and secondly its possible and probable destruction.

A MASTER PLAN TO PREPARE FOR CANADA'S CENTENARY

By Ruth M. Home

About 1966, all Ontario will be in a dither over the celebrations for 1967. The Museums Section of the Ontario Historical Society ought to be one of the sources for ideas and we shall not be ready, because we ourselves have no programme for the future. Hence there could be a crop of fake forts, insul-brick period houses and a hurried, almost hysterical, expenditure of money that could be very wisely used for the betterment of museums. We, in 1967, will have only regrets.

No business organization operates on enthusiasm alone. Every time a shopping centre is opened, a new gas station is built, or a branch bank is established, all sorts of traffic surveys are made and statistics on public attitudes are compiled. What is essential for business is essential for the museums of Ontario. The same sort of information is as necessary for the operation of a healthy community museum as it is for business, because a museum is a sort of business, selling ideas by way of objects to the public. Therefore I should like to propose the formation of a master plan for museums in Ontario, a plan for which a good deal of material is already compiled, a plan that will tell us what we should do so that after 1967, the business of museums will be better than ever, with a bright outlook for the future.

The master plan will provide a picture of the present conditions and the future cultural needs of an area in so far as they may be satisfied in the visual field.

The first requirement is maps:

1) Road map with evaluation of traffic, local and provincial tourist trade.
2) Physical map, showing the physical features, water falls, forestation plans, locations of wildlife, soil erosion, with elevations.
3) Economic map showing the use to which the area is being put: rural versus industrial areas and urban sprawl. This should also show the concentration of population and its relations to roads.
4) Formal education map, showing school areas and bus routes.
5) Map showing other recreational activities, swimming holes, fishing areas, boating and bathing facilities, theatres, any facilities other than museums.

6) Map showing the location of restaurants, hotels, motels, with an individual evaluation of their quality. Note whether each has a license.
7) Map showing the locations of houses and buildings of architectural value and historic interest.
8) Museum map, showing location of museum in area.
9) Historical map showing immigration routes and a description of the area when the early communities were in existence. It may cut across county and township boundaries.
10) Map showing existing facilities for reaching the public: newspapers, radio, television.

Some of this work has already been done. The Department of Planning and Development has established Conservation Authorities. Their primary purpose is to maintain water table levels, to prevent soil erosion and floods, and to establish a reforestation programme; but the history of each area has become increasingly important. In addition, the Department of Lands and Forests has undertaken the establishment of parks. The boundaries of these Authorities and parks usually coincide with the physical features of the area and consequently of early settlements. As such they deserve study as a possible basis for the regional museum. In some instances the physical aspects, which created the Authority's boundaries, are not valid for the cultural development. For instance, there is a clash of interests between the rural areas of the upper reaches of the Credit River, and the industrial area at its mouth. This should be noted in the master plan.

The Department of Highways will supply road maps, present and future, and also the type of maps I have called economic. The Department of Education will have full information about school areas. The restaurant and hotel association would have the information concerning bed and board. Any public relations organization will supply the information concerning communications. These last cut across the international border. For instance, Sarnia, Ontario, is largely restricted to the Detroit and Chatham radio and T.V. studios.

This leaves items 7, 8 and 9 to be undertaken. Of greatest urgency is the survey of houses and buildings of architectural and historical significance. Our architectural history covers such a short space of time, only 150 years in Ontario; our social history has been so telescoped that what few buildings are left should be listed, photographed, drawn in detail, and if desirable, preserved. It is a major project for all Ontario, but it is not an impossible task for an area to undertake. It should be done under the supervision of two people; an architect with a feeling for history and an historian with a feeling for form in architecture. Such a combination would be able to strike a happy compromise between the extensively restored house, "sacred to the memory of . . . " and the house of no association but of great architectural interest.

The historian may, however, have a struggle with the architect to preserve houses that are of cultural significance, but not necessarily examples of good design. Standards of taste vary from person to person and century to century, even from year to year. The Baroque style was often likened to an over-ripe peach in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Now it is given respect and consideration as a weighty and mature style. In Canada, there is a tendency to decry Victorian architecture or the *art nouveau* of the 1900's, yet if preservation is kept only to examples of the pure taste of the Greek Revival style, much of the charm of all Canadian architecture would be ignored to the future impoverishment of the social historian.

The museums map would present no difficulty. The Department of Travel and Publicity probably has one already. The historical map might be constructed by the local historical societies. It should be based on authentic regional maps, surveys, reports, photographs, diaries, cemeteries and letters.

These ten maps are the tools for the formation of the master plan. From their study a picture of the region will emerge that will be the new community of the trinity of museums, Science, Art, History, that enlarged community on which the museum plan should be focussed.

Let us think of museums, whether they be history, art, or earth science, not as a series of disconnected, dissociated, self-sufficient, quarrelsome, selfish entities, but rather that each is a tessera in a mosaic, spreading over many miles but as visually stimulating as a Byzantine ceiling where each fragment of glass has a part in creating a glorious whole.

After evaluation of the area along these general lines, the picture of the community the museums should serve will emerge, the best place or places for the natural history activities, the location of art galleries, the spotting of historic houses and buildings, the possible sites of new history museums and the need for closing old ones. This plan should form the core of administration, service and financing for a well-balanced museum programme.

Such a master plan would channel the uncharted museum enthusiasm the way it should go, and would prevent the premature birth of museums that will prove a financial problem later on. I am recommending a regional plan, before museums are organized, just as the Museums Association is organizing Great Britain on a regional basis, even to the closing of some museums. I am not quashing local enthusiasm, but diplomacy has been defined as "the art of letting someone else have your way". Let the museums of Ontario decide what is their way. Then in 1966, when the excitement begins to mount, we shall have the answer to each question in matters museological.

INTERIOR VIEW

Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History, Regina, Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Government Photo

TOOLS FOR VOLUNTARY EDUCATION

By the Hon. A. E. Blakeney

[The following address by the Hon. A. E. Blakeney, Minister of Education for the Province of Saskatchewan, was delivered at the annual dinner of the Canadian Museums Association at Regina, May 31, 1961. We are indebted to Mr. Blakeney for permission to publish it here, and for the picture of the Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History which accompanies his article.]

I am most happy to welcome you to Regina and to Saskatchewan. We are pleased that you have found it possible to hold your annual convention in our province and in our capital city. Until recently Saskatchewan has been almost exclusively an agricultural province, and Regina was, and to some extent still is, a small, new city set in predominantly rural surroundings. Not only is Regina a new city and a relatively small city, but perhaps more important, it is newer and smaller than the cities in adjacent provinces, so that over the decades it has developed as an economic tributary to Toronto, to Winnipeg, and, to a lesser extent, to Calgary. Its newness and its secondary economic position have meant that there are comparatively few local families of wealth. The depression of the 1930s, which hit this area so very hard, meant that there are even fewer families whose wealth goes back more than a generation. Here we have no fortunes built upon the profits of privateering during the wars against Napoleon, no fortunes built upon breweries constructed at the time of the Treaty of Paris.

The flowering of culture usually requires a generation or two who are able to devote themselves to matters artistic and literary with the same degree of urgency that they devote to obtaining the necessities of life. True, there have been artistic flowerings in relatively undeveloped societies, and we think of the lively activity in New England in the 1820's and 30's. We think of R. W. Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and later, Longfellow and O. W. Holmes, Sr. But even here let us recall that Harvard was established about 1636, so that these people had the advantage of living near the university centre of Cambridge for some 200 years. By contrast, in Saskatchewan our university has just celebrated its Golden Jubilee. We hope, however, to make up for some lost time by conscientious effort. We have an Arts Board, set up in 1949, whose purposes are to make available to the people of this province opportunities to engage in drama, the visual arts, music, literature, handicrafts, and other arts, and to provide leadership in such activities. Our Arts Board was fashioned after the British Arts Council, and preceded by some years the Canada Council. Its functions are not dissimilar, on a provincial level, to those of the Canada Council on a national level. I have been looking at the membership of the Board, and do you know (and this will scarcely be believable) that among the fifteen members of the Board there is not a single distiller, not a single brewer. Surely this illustrates the weight of under-development and naivete under which we are strug-

gling. But withall, we have here in Regina a Museum of Natural History and an Art Gallery of which we are modestly proud. These are, we think, satisfactory examples of what can be done in each of these fields on a modest but nonetheless very worth while scale for a relatively small community.

You may well ask what functions an Art Gallery or a Museum has to perform in a community of this size, or indeed in any community. I must say that I personally feel that there are important differences as well as important similarities between Art Galleries and Museums, and I am confining the term "Museum" to what is sometimes called a "science museum". I know I am being guilty of a black vs. white over-simplification, but I think of a Museum as a centre for the gathering and propagation of knowledge of the type designed to extend the frontiers of mankind's acquired facts, i.e. rational knowledge, whereas I tend to think that galleries are for the encouragement and heightening of the aesthetic and essentially non-rational aspects of man's nature. I can readily understand a teacher assigning to her class an essay entitled: "Facts I learned at the Museum of (say) Natural History", but not so easily an essay entitled: "Facts I learned at the Art Gallery". The word "museum" is used to cover a fairly wide range of institutions. But perhaps we can treat the concept as applying to institutions that provide for the storage of specimens, for the public display of a systematic selection of such specimens, and possibly for some research in the particular area dealt in by the Museum. A good Museum is a systematic exposition of the sciences with which it deals.

As an expositor, an educational medium, a Museum possesses some special advantages. In the education of young people a Museum has some substantial advantages over the class room. There are today so many teaching aids besides books—films, T.V., models—and young people have apparently acquired some pressure of immunity to all such modes of attack that the teacher, armed only with a book, is, in some areas of teaching, effectively disarmed. The three dimensional, real-life qualities of a Museum are invaluable in this situation. Here in Regina many thousands of children have toured the Museum of Natural History and have gone on conducted tours with Museum staff. Many out-of-town children have been transported here in school buses to receive instruction. Teachers are enthusiastic about the impact made on the students.

In the field of adult education, too, a Museum has special advantages. It is not encumbered with the inhibiting traditions of schools and universities. Robert Hutchins, formerly of the University of Chicago, put the thought this way:

> Formal education in schools, colleges and universities is something you finish. It is like the mumps, measles, whooping-cough or chicken pox. Having had education once, you need not, indeed you cannot, have it again. You put it behind you with your other juvenile

troubles, praise the Lord that it is over at last, and proceed to the really important tasks of life. The Museum is free from this regrettable tradition. It operates on the cradle-to-the-grave principle. The Museum is seductive. Perhaps because it does not employ compulsion, but woos the learner with artful wiles, it continues to deceive him into educating himself as long as he lives.

This function of first enticing and then educating the adult presents a real challenge to a Museum curator, struggling as he must to present something easily digested and appealing to the tourist and casual visitor and at the same time, systematic and more comprehensive displays which will attract the student and make continued visits to the Museum rewarding for members of the public. The interpretation of the primary function of his institution, and the resulting relative emphasis on showmanship or on scholarship is one of the high arts of the curator's vocation. But to whatever group it may be directed, and whatever devices it may employ, a Museum attempts to educate by appealing to reason, by imparting facts about the external world usually organized in a systematic manner.

An Art Gallery makes its appeal generally to our emotions. It asserts the truth that Man does not live by brain alone. It was, I think, David Hume who used to say that reason is and must always be the slave of the passions. By this, it seems to me, he meant that while reason can tell us how to achieve any particular goal that we may set for ourselves, it cannot, of itself, be the instrument by which we chart our ultimate goals. These come not as a result of an application of reason but come from another aspect of mankind which is neither physical nor mental. We have been watching the proceedings at the Eichman trial, and many, I think, will have been filled with horror and revulsion at the facts brought out in evidence. The photographs of Eichman and the accompanying reports make it clear that Eichman is of normal physical appearance. The evidence illustrates, too, that given the objectives which Eichman wished to achieve, he applied his intelligence to the problem and proceeded with order and dispatch. There is apparently nothing wrong with his ability to reason logically to reach his objectives. It is the formulation of the objectives which so disturbs us. We somehow feel that such an individual is hardly human, notwithstanding the clear evidence that he is physically well and mentally acute. We are, I think, unconsciously acknowledging that there is another dimension to our concept of humanity, a dimension which is non-rational, but is nonetheless an essential element in its concept. This third dimension is the real foundation of many of the attributes which set us apart from the ordinary animal world. It is the basis of world religions—our concept of the supernatural and the divine. It, too, is the basis of our concept of beauty and aesthetic appeal.

I want to hasten to add that I am not asserting that beauty and moral goodness are the same thing. All I am attempting to say is that both involve the acceptance of principles and values which are not open to logical analysis. Whether or not there is any identity between moral goodness and beauty, each represents a venture by man into the realm of the spirit.

There have been numerous attempts to analyse the structure of aesthetics and reduce it to a rational process akin to (say) arithmetic, all of which, I think, have failed. We are left with the conclusion that there is a very broad and vitally important field of human endeavour which is not open to purely rational and objective approach. It is in his attempt to minister to this area of human life—an area which, in this western society, is sometimes dry and parched— that the painter and sculptor, along with his fellow artists, has perhaps his greatest part to play.

Art is, therefore, an endeavour which seeks, through an appeal to our senses, to energize, cultivate and refresh that broad area of the human personality out of which stems our greatest human realizations in the aesthetic and spiritual world.

I do not want to suggest that museums cannot have aesthetic appeal, nor that galleries cannot be "useful" in the pedestrian sense of the word. I am sure that all of you have visited scientific museums that told their message not only through the skill with which the exhibits were selected and organized, but also in the aesthetically pleasing and stimulating way in which they were displayed. So, too, can galleries be useful—useful in spreading knowledge of facts and feelings of another culture, knowledge useful in promoting harmony between peoples.

I had occasion recently to read a speech given by Dr. Cyril James, the principal of McGill University, in which he dealt with the changing nature of the world during the last several decades, and pointed out that one of the most dramatic aspects of the new revolution which we had experienced within the last three or four generations is that the age-old barriers to knowledge have, throughout the western world, been almost completely surmounted, that nations have demonstrated that crude illiteracy can be wiped out in a generation, and that it is reasonable to predict that within our own generation great strides will be made in conquering illiteracy in the world. Knowledge is already available to mankind, but in the view of Dr. James there are significant barriers to its dissemination. One of these barriers is the lack of mutual understanding between different cultures. This is, of course, in part a simple matter of language, but it is by no means only a matter of language. It is a matter of mutual ignorance of the national traditions and the social and cultural benefits of men of different cultures throughout the world. One of the effective ways of disseminating accurate information on social traditions is through the world of painting and sculpture. The printed

word in translation can tell us much of the life enjoyed by and the values cherished by people of another land. But so, too, can the sculpture and the paintings of another land, and they speak in a universal language.

We have today a special need for educational institutions of the type represented by Museums and Galleries. We in the West have developed a society of technological proficiency. This has enabled us to reduce very substantially the problem of poverty which has been with each age which preceded us. It enables us to provide ourselves with the necessities to promote life and the leisure to promote living. It has been said that perhaps the best index to the character of any civilization is the way in which those who have *leisure time* use it. The ancient Greeks, the admirable people—I sometimes think so disgustingly admirable—are said to have used their leisure to provide the means for study, reflection and the duties of citizenship, and in the furtherance of the view that the good life is found through intellectual and moral development and service to the community. This idea of the use of leisure has, I fear, found only a shallow root in our society, recently emerged as it has from the frontier.

To assist in the transformation of our society's conception of leisure from time to waste into time to learn, is one of the major contributions that can be made by Museums and Galleries. We have progressed far in the task of education to make a living. We have made less progress in education to make a life. Since much of this education must be directed at adults, and since it must necessarily be voluntary to be successful, the educational institutions which direct their main activity to adults seeking knowledge and enrichment on a voluntary basis must bear a great responsibility. Such institutions include our Museums and our Galleries.

I sometimes feel that the Canadian public, as represented by governments, are not sufficiently alive to the rather pressing need for additional tools for adult education. I know, however, that you who are here are conscious of the challenge and the opportunity. We of the public who are your debtors thank you for your efforts and wish you well for the future.

"HAS YOUR FAMILY BEEN IN ONTARIO FOR MORE THAN TWO GENERATIONS?"

This was the wording on a sign over a booth at the Canadian National Exhibition, in 1947, which started off a research project of the Royal Ontario Museum to record the story of Ontario's textiles. There was a rich heritage, but many of the facts have been lost with the passing years.

The idea, which is still very much alive, is not to acquire material for the Royal Ontario Museum—they have a good collection, built up

partly by gift and partly by purchase—but to gather into a central permanent file information about weavers, the type of work they did, the early mills, what was made, and how it was made.

Actual materials are photographed, described and recorded in detail, then returned to the owner with a plea that special care be taken of them. Too many of our early-made textiles have been used at summer cottages, to throw over sofas, or to protect furniture in moving.

The display at the Exhibition of the type of material wanted brought forth many leads. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham followed up some of them which took them to such places as Grafton, Peterborough, London, Norfolk county, Barrie and Simcoe County, and the Niagara Peninsula. Jacquard-loomed coverlets often have a tradition that "Grandmother made them", but this is doubtful since most early professional weavers were men; few women have the physical strength to operate this type of loom. Sometimes weavers of the later rag rugs were women. Only since hand-weaving has become a hobby has it come to be considered women's work.

Following this primary investigation by the Burnhams, the textile industry made grants so that the project might be carried on. Mrs. Brett, now curator of the textile department, worked for two summers, searching out, and bringing things in to be recorded. Since then, staff and money have been lacking to pursue the subject, and still much remains to be done. The museum is now dependent upon interested persons who will help by providing information regarding coverlets, blankets, costumes, costume accessories, etc.

"I must point out", said Mr. Burnham, in his lecture in the *Preserving Ontario's History* series, "that the basic type of Ontario costume, not the more fashionable clothes but the basic clothes, appear to have been simple woollen checks, and to date only two pieces of costume of this type have been turned up. Others may easily exist. The two dresses we know are both of the 1860's. We have small pieces of check material which we know came from men's shirts in Simcoe County in the 1840's. Should any of you know of such material, or have information on weavers, or early mills, please steer it in our direction so that we can maintain and expand our records" . . .

Folders which explain in more detail what is wanted are available from the museum. When were sheep introduced into your area? Which districts raised flax? Do you know of spinning wheels—large or small wheels—and do you know who made them? Do you know any of the old recipes for dyeing? Do you know of any surviving work of early weavers; old weaver's note books or sheets with weaving patterns; old designs for knitted bedspreads, caps and stockings, babies' bonnets, lace edgings, quilting and other needle-work patterns? The Textile Department of the Royal Ontario Museum will appreciate any information you supply.

THE OBJECT OF THE MUSEUM

By Ruth M. Home

In the laudable desire to make the museum more appealing to the public, there is danger of losing sight of the unique quality of a museum, that it houses objects. We associate objects with every museum, whether they be paintings, bustles, stamps, steam engines, fossils, books, viscera, minerals, bones or examples of sculpture. Sometimes the object is a house, a train, or a boat, and is, therefore, so large that it may contain collections within itself. Even an entire village may become an object within the museological meaning of the term. The building that houses the collection of objects may call itself an art gallery, institute, authority, folkcentre, rural life village, but so long as it has to do with objects, it becomes a museum. With one proviso, however—the object must be genuine.

Hence, the chief task of the museum is the preservation of genuine objects. The object is immutable, but capable of an infinite variety of interpretations. From century to century these interpretations will change; but so long as the object lasts it may be an inspiration for new ideas. Recently there has been an uproar in the province of Ontario concerning the feasibility of moving Old Fort York, Toronto, to make way for an express-way. The main contention of its defenders was, of course, the truth—this was the site; these are the buildings. The disturbing aspect of the argument was the fact that many, without apparent ulterior motive, honestly thought that the fort should be moved, because, they said, it would have a greater teaching value on its new site. Hence, there is confusion between the object and a reconstruction. To many, apparently, there is no difference. Yet anyone familiar with the reactions of the adults and children in a museum know that they value the real thing.

In introducing the museum into the northern sections of the province of Ontario, among other objects I used to carry a mummified hand and a live snake. With these I used to "stop the show". Every child wanted to know if the hand were real, the snake alive. It was the genuineness of the object that was important. Again and again in gallery teaching, the authenticity of the object must be guaranteed, otherwise the veracity of the whole collection is challenged. There used to be an accurate copy of a Kylix signed by Euretheus, the original of which is at Corneto, in the galleries of the Royal Ontario Museum. Its size always stimulated the questions. On being told that it was a reproduction, the reaction was that "all the rest were fakes, too", because one could not tell the difference.

The genuine object should be inviolate for it acts as a control and a constant for the future. On this basis, there has been criticism of the recent magnificent reconstruction of the Stoa at Athens, inasmuch as it will stand for all times as the Twentieth Century version of the

Hellenic complex of buildings. Though it has been extensively and carefully recorded, future interpretation will be difficult because in reconstruction the original has been concealed. The sharp contrast to this has been the preservation of Louisburg, Cape Breton, where all that has been done is the uncovering of the bastions and the foundations of the buildings. All is left untouched for the students of the future.

How far, then, may a museum go in the restoration of material large and small? When work undertaken is the complete reconstruction, as in an Indian encampment at Midland, Ontario, Dinosaur Park in Calgary, or the Puritan Village at Plymouth, then the project bears the same relationship to the public as does any other teaching aid. They are life size, three-dimensional documentaries, but not museums. When it becomes a matter of restoring a village, a house, or a community where a portion of the objects still remains, then the degree of reconstruction must be carefully defined. In the enthusiasm of recreation, there has been a tendency to over-restore or to draw hasty conclusions on insufficient evidence.

Nor are the sins entirely of this century. Of Chaumont on the Loire, the guide-book says, "Le restauration de l'architecte Sanson, au siècle dernier a modifié de façon regrettable l'aile orientale et le passage entre cette aile et l'aile meridionale . . . . Quant au balcon de pierre que l'on voit devant les fenêtres de l'étage superieur, il est une adjonction pure et simple".

In England in the nineteenth century there was a feeling that certain Gothic styles were more moral, or truer, to the spirit of the Gothic, than others. So Sir Gilbert Scott "restored" Chester Cathedral. In North America today, a period house is reconstructed from the foundations or is refined to the original purity of its "best period".

Ralph Adams Cram[1] thought that to build a Gothic church truthfully, it was essential to revive the methods of the original masons. Only in this way might the spirit of the great Gothic churches be transplanted to the Western Hemisphere without shame. Is this also true of restoration? Should the original techniques be revived and steel beams, cement block, builder's paper and electricity be removed from the restorer's hands? How far should our sympathetic restorations lead us? The Farmers Museum at Coopertown makes no attempt to recreate the cellar at the Inn. It is as modern as modern toilet facilities can make it. In the Villa at Chiswick, London, England, flock paper in exact imitation of the original voided velvet adorns the walls. At the Ford Museum at Dearborn, when I saw it, a cement porch was used on a seventeenth century Cotswold cottage and asbestos shingles covered the roofs, and all buildings were made to conform in height. At Upper Canada Village, cement blocks are surfaced by the original brick in the reconstruction of some of the buildings. At the same time, hand-made nails and shingles

1. Cram, R. A., *Church Building*, 1906; *The Substance of Gothic*, 1917.

are used throughout, and every effort was made to duplicate the original lime-clay mortar.

At Black Creek, Ontario, hand-made nails and shingles are used with, however, modern mortar for the fireplaces. At Bradford-on-Avon, England, where the beams of a tithe barn having been partially destroyed by the death-watch beetle, a magnificent cabinet job is being done to save what is left.

It is obvious that there is great divergency in opinion and no absolute solution. I think the main thing is honesty with the public. If restoration is kept to the minimum so that the object is preserved with sympathy and understanding, but with a clear yet sympathetic differentiation between the old and the new, then the job is well done.

Closely associated with the problem of the validity of the object is its history. The object must be genuine and there must be proof of this. In the Historical Museum, the relationship of the material to the area must be very definitely and clearly defined. All this is familiar to the professional, but many amateurs fail to realize the value of the collection is in direct ratio to the amount of information he has attached to each specimen. Aunt Jane's bonnet is a much better acquisition for historical museum, even if somewhat battered, than a better bonnet because the history of Aunt Jane may be secured. That ties the bonnet to the area and indicates the standard of taste, the degree of importation, and the fact that they wore that type of bonnet. Hence, not only the object, but also its personal history must be preserved as accurately as possible.

If this be the proper interpretation of the object, then there are many places calling themselves museums that cannot qualify. When restoration becomes reconstruction the object, large or small, becomes a teaching aid.

Is then a science museum, whose concern is the visual exposition of scientific facts, minus the objects, a museum? My answer would be in the negative. Such an institution may be fulfilling an urgent need in education; and by its well integrated visual aids may raise the standard of health or of the physical scientific knowledge in the community; may even be an expansion of the museum possessing the objects on which the displays are based; but it is not a museum. A magnificent educational aid—yes; a museum—no.

I think the adherence to the almost sacred character of the object is important, because of the effect it may have on other collections in other museums, and the ultimate welfare of museums as a whole. If for instance, one permits a visual lesson on the beating heart, why not an equally accurate and perhaps as publicity attracting one on the execution of Charles I of England? The one teaches undoubtedly an essential in the understanding of anatomy, the other might be justified because it

is an incident in the constitutional development of England. A series of historical lessons, as suggested above, could easily become a Madame Tussaud's chamber of horrors and would rightly be condemned on moral or cultural grounds. Consider also an art museum entirely of casts of great works of sculpture and reproductions of great paintings. Such collections may serve an educational purpose and are frequently found as adjuncts to teaching; but everyone familiar with the cast collection at the Ashmolean, England, and at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, knows what effect such a collection has on the visitor and consequently his attitude to the rest of the material in that museum.

On the other hand, the beating heart and the execution of Charles might be integrated into a scientific or an historical display to explain actual objects within the museum. This may, however, lead to complications. The famous transparent dog at the Cranbrook Museum of Science, is an example of this. It may be associated visually with actual scientific objects and be part of a visual display, but the wonder of the dog eclipses all other impressions, even that of what it teaches. I can't remember anything about the rest of the science display, because the dog was so marvellous; except that it was one of its "off days" and it didn't work!

This brings up another consideration about objects in a museum. They must dominate in presentation. With modern methods of display employed in all the perfection of colour, lighting, movement and isolation, how much of the object is overwhelmed by the display? Is one excited by the object, or so thrilled with the setting that the significance of the object is lost? Is the object sold to the public by the display or does the display just sell itself? In merchandising, these and similar questions are asked by any display or advertising man and by the increase in sales he gauges his success. The difficulty about the museum field is that the display techniques may attract the public and thereby increase attendance but they may also be failing to deepen the aesthetic pleasure of the visitor in the object.

Finally, the Historical Museum may also be seduced by the Story, a common display method when dealing with domestic material. The purpose of the local museum is to illustrate the story of the development of the community it serves by the objects in the museum. Laudable and sound; but unfortunately some of the objects necessary for the full story may no longer be found in the area. Hence purchases are made elsewhere, in other parts of the province, on other provinces and ultimately other countries. The director says to himself, "They are just the same and no one can tell the difference". The result is an illustrated story of the development of any community in any part of Eastern North America. Such a plan may even lead to the rejection of local material because a better object has been secured elsewhere and so the primary purpose of the local museum, the preservation of local material is defeated.

Organising and setting up a museum needs the constant discipline of self-questioning, for the two major duties of the museum may never be lost sight of, the first being the preservation of the object, the second being its interpretation to deepen the cultural experience of the visitor through the object. Otherwise the museum becomes a prestige teaching aid and ceases to be a museum.

THE PROUDFOOT PAPERS, A NEW SOURCE OF RESEARCH MATERIAL

The Reverend William Proudfoot, minister of the Secession Church of Scotland, who came to Canada in 1832, was the author of a series of diaries which have become well known to students of Ontario history. Extracts from them were published from time to time in the Ontario Historical Society *Papers and Records* and in publications of the London and Middlesex Historical Society. They have been the source of much information about the London district and other parts of Upper Canada. Now this field of information has been greatly enlarged by the releasing of a large number of original documents and letters addressed to the Rev. Mr. Proudfoot between 1832 and 1850. Most are from settlements in Upper Canada with a few from Scotland and the United States.

In the collection are over 1500 letters from at least 350 individuals in more than 200 separate locations. There are also petitions and calls from about 100 different Presbyterian congregations. This collection was gradually turned over to Mr. Leslie R. Gray by members of the Proudfoot family, to be disposed of at his discretion. Over a period of three years they have been carefully sorted, indexed and microfilmed for easier research. Some of the most important historical documents are still in Mr. Gray's possession for research projects or display in London museums, but the balance of the original material has been deposited at Knox College, Toronto. Microfilm copies have been given to the London Public Library, University of Western Ontario Library, Knox College Library and the Ontario Archives. The microfilms include the indexes and about 6,000 pages of manuscript material.

The microfilming was done by the Genealogical Society of Salt Lake City as a part of the extensive programme of filming Ontario's municipal, land and church records sponsored by the Ontario Historical Society in 1956, under which over six million pages have now been copied. Free copies of all these films have been given to the Ontario Archives by the Genealogical Society. Mr. Gray originated this plan and is chairman of the Ontario Historical Society committee responsible for continuing this work, completion of which is expected to take one more year.

The Rev. William Proudfoot of London exercised a profound influence over Presbyterians not only in Upper Canada but beyond our borders. As Clerk of the Missionary Presbytery of the Canadas, 1834

to 1843, the Missionary Synod of the Canadas, 1846 to 1850, and the United Associate Presbytery of London 1843-1850, he was the guiding spirit of these groups in spreading the influence of Presbyterians. The letters show that congregations in such widely scattered places as Rochester, N.Y.; Chicago, Illinois; Peetown, Wisconsin; Fort Wayne, Indiana; and Detroit, closer to home, all sought and received assistance from Proudfoot or the organization he represented.

Ministers and elders of many Ontario Presbyterian churches wrote informative letters about activities in their communities, while others pleaded for assistance in providing even once-a-month preaching in areas where the Scottish folk were scattered. Letters bear Upper Canada postmarks up to 1841 and after that Canada West, as Ontario was known before confederation. None of the letters to the Reverend William Proudfoot bore stamps, but were cancelled in a variety of ways which showed the postage paid. In the early years this was recorded in pence, occasionally shillings and pence. No envelopes were used; the page was folded over and tucked in, then the letter was closed with a drop of wax into which a personal seal was pressed. Usually one page only was used and the fine writing sometimes even extended to the cover. Frequently after the page was filled the writer would turn the page sideways and continue writing over, and at right angles to, the original writing. This would seem impossible to read but it is surprising how legible it could be.

The Reverend Mr. Proudfoot himself wrote an amazingly small hand. It is hard to understand how some of his pages could have been written unless he used an extremely fine pen and a magnifying glass. He also wrote a beautiful and very fine shorthand which may have been an early Pitman but is not decipherable today. Only samples of this have been microfilmed, but the originals have been preserved in case a key can be found some day. Most of his shorthand has to do with his sermons but he could easily have hidden here some of his thoughts on the Rebellion of 1837 which he was careful to keep out of his diaries and his correspondence at that time. We know he was an ardent Reformer and provided John Talbot of the *St. Thomas Liberal* with material for some of his flaming editorials of that period. In the present collection are letters from John Talbot of St. Thomas after his escape to the United States in 1837 and from other exiles such as Charles Latimer of London, and William Alves of Westminster Township.

Fortunately there are scores of documents containing lists of members of churches throughout the district which will aid in genealogical as well as historical research. The Rev. Mr. Proudfoot's own lists of baptisms and marriages, as well as his calls to churches in London, Westminister, Bethel and his list of church members are all included. It is expected that this collection will provide original research material for numerous articles on Ontario's history and to fill in the background for the history of many Ontario congregations.

THE ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM 1912 - 1962

By Duncan F. Cameron

Next year the Royal Ontario Museum will be celebrating its jubilee, after fifty years of collecting, research, teaching, and public service. Those fifty years have seen the institution grow from a complicated organization of five embryo museums, all sharing the same building, to the present unified giant of university museums.

Today, the turnstiles click around half a million times a year, as university students, school children, scholars, collectors, casual visitors, art students and teachers come to draw on the Museum's vast resources. Although size is but one measure of museums, the ROM can be accurately described as the largest university museum in the world. It is the largest museum of any kind in Canada, and only the venerable British Museum and the Victoria and Albert, both in London, exceed it in size among the museums of the British Commonwealth.

The Royal Ontario Museum is an integral part of the University of Toronto, and its function, first and foremost, is research—the study of the natural world, and of man's brief history in it. In recent years, Museum expeditions have worked at the excavation of ancient Jericho, have collected reptiles in Trinidad and fossil animals in Peru and Ecuador. At the time of writing, one field party is uncovering the remains of Fort Albany on James Bay, Ontario, while another is preparing to excavate a Mayan jungle city in British Honduras. Museum scientists are working in the laboratories on mammals brought back earlier this year from British Guiana, and another department is awaiting shipments of material from the excavations of Nippur, in Iraq, in which the Museum participated.

Year in and year out, research and study continue. This is the brain and backbone of the Museum. It would be a gross exaggeration to say that the Museum's teaching, its exhibits, and public programme are an outgrowth of its researches, but the ROM contributes to the growth of knowledge along with the other museums and research institutions around the world. From these endeavours come the knowledge and understanding which make the ROM's teaching and interpreting functions possible.

If it appears that the relationship of research to the Museum's more apparent functions is being laboured, it is because of the popular misconception that the Royal Ontario Museum is a provincial government museum whose primary responsibility is public exhibition. The misconception is a product of the Museum's history.

The beginnings of the Royal Ontario Museum can be traced back to 1833 when Charles Fothergill, a member of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, petitioned the Assembly to establish a "Lyceum of Natural History and Fine Arts in the City of York." A grant of land on the Garrison Common was made and the project was patronized by

successive Lieutenant-Governors, but no museum was built. The project was abandoned after the death of Fothergill in 1840, but in 1851, by act of the legislature, a provincial museum was established in the Normal Model School (now the home of the Ryerson Institute). During the same period a number of small teaching collections were being assembled by the colleges which now constitute the University of Toronto. Unfortunately a large proportion of these collections was lost in fires in University College and Victoria College at the end of the century.

Once again, during the first decade of this century, the need for a major museum was recognized, and on the urging of Sir Edmund Walker and others, the Royal Ontario Museum was founded by act of the legislature in 1912. The Ontario government had set up a committee to supervise construction of the building and had given financial support to the project since 1909. The building, which is now the west wing of the Museum, was opened to the public in the spring of 1913.

The early ROM was really a complex of separate museums. The Royal Ontario Museums of Archaeology, Geology, Mineralogy, Palaeontology, and Zoology shared the building, and each had its own director, administration and budget. The University of Toronto and the Ontario government shared in the support of the museums and there was close liaison with the University from the ROM's inception. Many members of the staff were shared between museum and teaching departments, and some of the college museums were incorporated in ROM collections.

Under the zealous and imaginative directors of the new museums, collections grew rapidly, and a reputation for scholarship was soon established internationally. By 1920, only twelve years after its founding, the ROM had outgrown its building. Galleries were becoming crowded and research facilities were at a premium. In 1928, the problem was complicated when the Provincial Museum at Normal Model School closed, and the collections were moved to the ROM. But plans for expansion were already under way and the new wing, facing on Queen's Park at the corner of Bloor Street, was opened on October 12, 1933.

The period from the opening in 1912, to the addition of the new wing in 1933, has often been called the Museum's "Golden Age." The "darkest hour" might be considered the time, at the beginning of the Second World War, when the Ontario Government considered briefly the conversion of the Museum building into barracks. This never became a matter of official record, and legend has it that the Museum was saved from this fate by its lack of adequate plumbing.

The most important date in the Museum's history is 1947, for in that year, The Royal Ontario Museum Act was changed so that the ROM became an integral part of the University of Toronto, and the evolution towards a unified university museum began. In the next few years, the University authorities studied the Museum's problems and needs. The five original museums had already merged to become three, the ROMs

of Geology and Mineralogy, of Zoology and Palaeontology, and of Archaeology, but there were still three separate administrations.

Finally, in 1955, the Royal Ontario Museum became one institution, with one director and one administration. Theodore Allen Heinrich left the Metropolitan Museum, New York, to take the new post, and under his direction, the Museum took on new life. If 1912-33 is to be called the "Golden Age," then 1955-62 is surely the renaissance.

Today, the Museum is properly titled The Royal Ontario Museum of the University of Toronto, and within are the Divisions of Art and Archaeology, Earth Sciences, Life Sciences, and Education. It is active in a great variety of academic fields, the public programme is building new audiences, and the Museum is winning recognition and acceptance in both its University and Metropolitan Toronto communities.

The Museum is governed by a Board composed of nineteen members. Seven of these are members of the University's Board of Governors and nine, including the nominees of Queen's University and the University of Western Ontario, are other than University Governors. The Chancellor, the President and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the University are *ex officio* members.

Within the Museum organization is the Director, Mr. Heinrich, and the Director of Administration, Mr. L. V. Massey, who is also Secretary to the Museum Board. Dr. A. D. Tushingham is Head, Art and Archaeology Division, Dr. William Swinton is Head of the Life Sciences Division, and Dr. V. B. Meen is Head of the Earth Sciences Division. The Education Division is under the direction of a Supervisor, Miss Norma Heakes.

The Divisions other than Education are divided into departments, and each academic department is directed by a curator. These in turn are supported by a variety of technical and service departments such as Conservation, Registration, and Exhibits. In addition there are a number of central departments serving all Divisions, such as the ROM Library, Information Services and the Photographic Department.

Many of those who know the Museum well have said that the most interesting parts of the institution are "behind the scenes." It is true that there is more space in the great grey building devoted to laboratories, work rooms, libraries, research collections, study rooms and offices than is used for public galleries. Perhaps it is in these "back rooms" that the fascination of museum work can best be sensed.

Out in the Museum galleries, however, are the visitors who have come from many places, from many walks of life, and for many reasons. The effectiveness of a museum's public programme must be measured in terms of the visitors, in terms of the audience that is being reached. While the rise and fall of attendance figures may be an indication of some things, there are surely more important questions than "How many?"

In recent years, the ROM has studied its audience with great care and has learned, for example, that its visitors are a representative cross-

section of the Toronto public. Age, sex, income, education, occupation, nationality—none of these seem to make any difference. No class or group or category of people make use of the Museum more or less than any other. These, of course, are the casual visitors—those who come on their own initiative. There are several groups which make special use of the Museum; the school children who come with their teachers; the university students who come for lectures and for study; students from the Ontario College of Art, the Ryerson Institute and the technical schools who have classes in the museum galleries, and the children who are members of Museum clubs.

Each year 60,000 school children are brought to the Museum by their teachers. The staff of the Museum's Education Division give these young visitors classes in the galleries which are related to their current school programme. Another 12,000 children are visited each year by Museum teachers who travel to schools throughout the Province. About 200 Toronto children spend their Saturday mornings at the Museum during the autumn, winter and spring as members of a children's club which offers an extensive programme designed to stimulate their awareness and appreciation of the world around them. The Museum Explorers Club is another children's programme which makes it possible for youngsters under fourteen years of age to visit the Museum without being accompanied by an adult. Almost 2,000 members are registered.

Since 1955, the exhibits and exhibitions programme has been accelerated. Six new galleries have been opened, several more are under construction, many galleries have been re-arranged, and more than 75 special exhibitions have been produced. Major exhibitions such as *Seven Centuries of English Domestic Silver, Masks: The Many Faces of Man*, and *Impact: Poster Art of the World*, have attracted international attention.

In addition to the special exhibitions the adult programme includes Sunday afternoon film showings, public lectures and lecture courses. The ROM also reaches its audience through radio, television and the press. Each year, Museum staff members take part in more than 100 radio and television programmes and some 1,500 articles report the ROM's activities in newspapers across Canada.

Today, the Royal Ontario Museum looks ahead to a future of growth and expansion. The demands upon it in the field of public education will be greater than ever before. More and more, the ROM will fulfill its role as a university museum in the academic community. The demand upon its scholars and research workers will be ever greater as the Twentieth Century's unprecedented search for knowledge continues.

But whether it be the study of a new species in the laboratory, the instruction of a Grade V class in the gallery, or the production of a new exhibition, the Museum will be working towards a single objective. In the mosaic dome above the main rotunda is the inscription taken from the Book of Job—*That All Men May Know His Works.*

Exhibit artist Harold Vanstone works on the Great Lakes exhibit in the gallery of physical geology. This is one of the modern galleries opened since 1955.

C.B.C. cameraman Bob Crone films a Royal Ontario Museum archaeological field project for TV. Walter Kenyon, Museum archaeologist (L) examines a row of post-moulds discovered in an early stage of excavation at the Miller Site, Pickering Twp.

NATURE MUSEUM
Algonquin Park. 1953.

Alg. Pk. #52
Staff photo.

VISITORS AT NATURE MUSEUM
Algonquin Park, July 1958.

Alg. Pk. #68
W. Masters

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL PARK MUSEUMS

By A. B. Wheatley, Acting Chief, Parks Branch, Ontario Department of Lands and Forests

In Ontario Provincial Parks, museums are regarded as interpretive tools employed to inform park visitors of the total park environment and for the historical significance of the park area. In some cases, the museum may be the only interpretation provided for park visitors; in others, the museum may be only a part of a complete interpretive programme consisting of labelled trails, outdoor exhibits, conducted trips and illustrated lectures.

The park museum which is part of a complete interpretation programme, provides an introduction, through its exhibits, to the park environment. The exhibits present information, ideas, concepts and displays of objects pertinent *only* to the particular park. There is no attempt to provide all the details but present an encouragement to the visitor to learn more by attending the conducted trips and illustrated lectures, and by using the labelled trails. These museums, therefore, introduce the park story and attempt to stimulate the visitor's interest.

The other type of park museum, which does not have an accompanying interpretive programme, interprets only one aspect of the particular park. There is, in this case, only one interpretive story which can be told through exhibits. Even these give only the essential information which can be eventually supplemented with a booklet.

At the present time, there are five provincial parks with museums and interpretive programmes, and two provincial parks with museums based upon a single event or story related to the particular park.

MUSEUMS AND PROGRAMMES

Algonquin Provincial Park Museum

This is a permanent building designed for the purpose. Exhibits include Indian archaeology, specimens of insects, birds and mammals and live specimens of fish, amphibians and reptiles of the Park. The extensive reference collections contain specimens of ferns and fern allies, herbaceous flowering plants, shrubs, woody vines and trees, insects, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

Associated with this museum is the Algonquin Provincial Park Pioneer Logging Exhibit. This is on a separate site and includes a full-size replica of a logging shanty or "camboose camp", a restored side-wheeler steamboat or "alligator", a "saddle-book" locomotive and a number of outdoor exhibit cases which illustrate the story of the white pine logging period in the Park and Ottawa Valley.

Rondeau Provincial Park Museum

Presently housed, temporarily, in a converted building, this small museum presents the Rondeau Park environment which is characterized

by the southern hardwood forest. Again, only some of the flora and fauna of the Park are displayed. There are also reference collections of flora and fauna. Live specimens of amphibians and reptiles are on display.

Sibley Provincial Park Museum

This is also in a temporary building and the exhibits give only a glimpse of the Park's flora and fauna. Geology is a predominant feature which is explained by a large relief and sectional model of the Park. In addition to mounted specimens of birds and mammals, there are live specimens of amphibians and reptiles. There is an excellent reference collection of the Sibley flora.

Quetico Provincial Park Museum

The exhibits of this temporary museum building also give only a glimpse of the Park's flora and fauna by the use of mounted specimens. The history of the Dawson Road, which went through the Park enroute from the Lakehead to the West, is included in the interpretation.

Presqu'ile Provincial Park Museum

This is a permanent building, converted for museum purposes. Each room is devoted to the interpretation of a particular, natural community of the park environment. There are the shore room, the marsh room, the woodland room and the field room. In addition, there are a history room dealing with Presqu'ile history up to the present time, and a room devoted to aquaria containing live specimens of the fishes found in the local waters. An introductory room, the entrance, deals with the park environment in totality.

MUSEUMS WITHOUT PROGRAMMES

Sibbald Memorial Museum

Located in Sibbald Point Provincial Park, this historic house was built in the 1820's and was purchased in 1836 by Mrs. Susan Sibbald who emigrated from Scotland with her sons. Two rooms are presented in the period with the Sibbald furnishings and a large exhibit room of display cases tells the story of the Sibbald Family and its cultural contribution to this part of early Canada.

Nancy Island Museum

This was acquired with Wasaga Beach Provincial Park and is in the process of renovation for reopening this year. The building houses the salvaged hull of the schooner, Nancy, and accompanying panels and a display case tell the story of her role, as a government transport, in the War of 1812.

OTHER PARKS

Included here could be the outdoor exhibit cases which explain and describe the geology of Craigleith Provincial Park. Ordovician fossils are abundant in the rocky shoreline which is a predominant feature of the Park. The exhibits display specimens of the common fossils and

colour sketches of the animals' appearance 400 million years ago. Maps and diagrams explain the geologic formation and the post-glacial beaches.

In the provincial park museums, in which the main theme is natural history, the object is not to present merely mounted specimens of the flora and fauna. The aims are to present the idea of total environment and interdependence with the use of specimens as they apply and to give a capsule picture of introduction to the park.

Present plans are aimed at having a museum and interpretive programme in only major parts of significant importance. These would also be on a regional basis. Eventually, the present temporary museums will be replaced by permanent buildings. Greater use will be made of outdoor exhibit displays in many parks. Two such displays are being planned for this summer and next on Indian archaeology in Serpent Mounds and Inverhuron Provincial Park.

NEWS NOTES

In presenting this special issue of *Ontario History* to our readers, the Editor wishes to express his appreciation to the many contributors, and particularly to Mr. Andrew Taylor, our First Vice-President, who contributed so much of his time and talents to its planning that the Editor can fairly say without Mr. Taylor's assistance this particular issue would have been impossible.

This year's Museum Workshop will be held in Oshawa, October 13, 14, and 15. The theme selected for study is, *Paper, Its Care and Repair.* Mr. William Spawn of the American Philosophical Society will head the workshop, and he will be assisted by Mrs. Spawn, formerly Reference Librarian of the Rare Book Department of the Free Library of Philadelphia, and by Mr. Paul Young of the Toronto Public Library. Three talks by other specialists will be given on books and newspapers, manuscripts and documents, and photographs and prints. Much of the workshop time will be devoted to demonstrations and active participation by the delegates in the care and repair of paper in all its various forms. The local committee, with Mrs. Conant as convener, has prepared an interesting schedule of entertainment to compensate for the hard work expected during the training sessions. Headquarters of the Workshop will be the Genosha Hotel.

London City Council has approved the appointment of Mrs. I. W. (Betty) Hill as Curator of the Historical Museums for the City. Mrs. Hill, wife of Major Hill of The Royal Canadian Regiment, will be responsible for both Victoria House Museum and Eldon House.

Mr. E. R. Channen, Curator of Strathaven Indian Museum at Anten Mills announces that the Museum, built last year to house material

excavated in historic Huronia, Simcoe County, now has a collection of 7,500 pieces and a small amount of early pioneer items. The Museum is one mile west of Springwater Park on Highway 26, about seven miles north of Barrie, and visitors are cordially welcome.

The Algonquin Club of Detroit and Windsor announces a series of six lectures by outstanding Canadian and American historians, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the War of 1812. The lectures will be given alternately in Detroit and Windsor, and the emphasis will be on events in the Old Northwest and Upper Canada. The lecturers and the dates of their appearances are: Nov. 3, Dr. William T. Utter, Denison University, Granville, Ohio; Dec. 1, Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, Dominion Archivist; Jan. 12, 1962, Dr. G. F. G. Stanley, Royal Military College, Kingston; Feb. 9, Col. Charles P. Stacey, University of Toronto and former official Canadian Army historian; March 9, Dr. Reginald Horsman, University of Wisconsin; May 4, Dr. Thomas D. Clark, University of Kentucky. The lectures will be open to the public without charge. The Algonquin Club is composed of members living on both sides of the Detroit River border whose interests are in local history. The lecture series, called the Quaife-Bayliss Lectures on the War of 1812, is named in honour of the late Dr. Milo M. Quaife, Detroit, who with the late George MacDonald of Windsor founded the Club in 1927, and the late Joseph Bayliss of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., whose bequest to the Club is being used to finance the lectures.

A Conference on Iroquoian Studies will be held at McMaster University, Hamilton, from October 13 to 15. It will bring together outstanding Canadian and American scholars from the disciplines of archaeology, cultural anthropology, history and linguistics who have made significant contributions in Iroquoian studies. Interested persons are invited to write Professor F. G. Vallee, McMaster University, Hamilton, for information about the programme and accommodation.

Gloucester Township Historical Society will hold a founding meeting late in September as the first step in interesting several thousand people of the Ottawa area in its Pioneer Project. The Project now under discussion is to preserve homesteads from the green belt being cleared by the National Capital Commission which would illustrate rural life around Bytown in the 1830's.

The Ontario Historical Society will be patron for the illustrated lecture by the Reverend Denis A. Hegarty, S.J., at the Art Gallery of Toronto on French Jesuits in Early Canada: the missions and martyrs of Quebec and Ontario, to be given on Wednesday, November 8, 1961, at 8.30 p.m. This is one of a series of lectures to be held prior to the Gallery's spring exhibition, "Héritage de France". Members of the Society are invited to attend.

THE FIRST GREAT FIRE OF TORONTO, 1849

By F. H. Armstrong

Almost every city has its record of one or more great fires, and the stories of some of the more famous of these catastrophes have often been used as a theme by novelists and script writers. Most of these conflagrations, such as Nero's Rome in 64, London in 1666, and Chicago in 1871, began as ordinary fires and only got beyond control due to unusual conditions. Both of Toronto's great fires, which occurred in 1849 and 1904, began in this manner. Other great fires were caused by war or sieges, Papal Rome in 1084 and Paris in 1871 are examples. Finally a few fires were the result of earthquakes, such as Lisbon in 1755, and San Francisco in 1906.

Technically, to use the standard insurance definition, a great fire or conflagration, differs from an ordinary fire in that it involves several buildings and causes at least $1,000,000 damage. Large fires involving only one building or object—such as the $53,000,000 *Normandie* fire in New York in 1942—do not qualify as conflagrations. Fortunately only one fire in approximately twenty thousand ever reaches conflagration proportions; but once this happens, there is little that even modern fire fighting techniques can do to stop its progress. As J. G. Smith said in his *Fire Waste in Canada* (1918):

> No conflagration has ever been stopped by organized attempts at extinguishment. The most powerful hose streams are ineffective at more than 150 feet, the exact distance depending on the velocity of the wind. The horizontal reach of the flames driven by a gale has, in many instances, exceeded 1,000 feet, and buildings over one-half a mile in advance of the fire have been ignited. Under such conditions, a fire department can fight the conflagration neither in advance of the flames nor from the rear, because of the trail of hot and burning debris. Operating on each flank of a sweeping fire the efforts of a fire department are again of doubtful value, being spread over too large an area to permit effective work. Without attempting to disparage the efforts of firemen in dealing with conflagrations, it should be recognized that their chief value has been in preventing flames from spreading across the wind, and in extinguishing brands that have alighted outside the zone of the fire.[1]

The problem of fighting such a conflagration is complicated by the fact that burning at an average temperature of 1,500 to 2,000 degrees fahrenheit it tends to create its own wind currents and atmosphere. To quote the analysis of the National Fire Protection Association:

> Conflagrations create terrific thermal updrafts. The heated air and gases rise and air is drawn in from the side of the burning area

1. Smith, J. Grove, *Fire Waste in Canada* [Commission of Conservation, Canada] (Ottawa, 1918), 103-04.

> so rapidly that a high wind is often reported by nearby observers while the air is relatively calm a few miles away. Frequently large pieces of burning material are carried aloft in several directions and start numerous other fires.[2]

References to such high winds, and the outbreak of separate fires, occur in many of the descriptions of the great fires of history, including that of 1849 in Toronto, without, of course, the narrator realizing what was actually happening. Take for example this Dutch account of the Great Fire of London in 1666:

> It was marvelous that during this great fire a very strong wind should have prevailed. The wind carried the flames in various directions, and drove them along by the river . . . .[3]

or this description of the Chicago fire written by one of the victims:

> . . . no words can give an idea of the horrors of that night. The wind, blowing like a hurricane, howling like myriads of evil spirits, drove the flames before it with a force & fierceness which could never be described or imagined; it was not flame but a solid wall of fire which was hurled against the buildings . . . . The air was full of cinders; pieces of blazing shingles & boards & great strips of tarred felt fell in every direction, now on the roofs of houses yet unburned & then on the loads of furniture & bedding which people were trying to save . . . .[4]

One might well think that the cities of North America with their regular patterns and wider streets would present a much better fire picture than their more congested counterparts in Europe. Actually, due largely to more unsubstantial construction and a far greater frequency of frame buildings, there has generally been a greater frequency of great fires on this continent. J. G. Smith in the above-mentioned work estimates that of the 528 major fires in the world between 1815 and 1915, 290 were in Canada and the United States, and that in Canada alone from 1750 to 1917 there have been sixty-one major fires located as follows:

> Halifax, 4, Fredericton, 2, Saint John, N.B. 7, St. Hyacinthe, 2, Quebec, 14, Montreal, 9, Ottawa-Hull, 5, Toronto, 6, Northern Ontario forests, 2, other towns single fires, 10.[5]

This list includes one or two fires which were not of the conflagration type, but does not take into consideration the Newfoundland fires such as the destruction of St. John's in 1846. Unfortunately the incidence of major fires in Canada has not improved in recent years to any great extent. Quebec Province is subject to fairly frequent conflagrations in its smaller towns—Rimouski and Cabano in 1950 come readily to mind—and

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2. National Fire Protection Association, *Conflagrations in America since 1900* (Boston, 1951), 12-13.
3. Bell, W. G., *The Great Fire of London 1666* (London, 1951), 319.
4. Chicago Historical Society, *The Great Chicago Fire* (Chicago, 1946), 48.
5. Smith, *op. cit.*, 277-89.

there have been bad fires in cities with good fire protection, such as the blaze in downtown Winnipeg which began in a sprinklered building. Toronto has, however, fortunately been spared from further conflagrations.

The six fires which Smith lists for Toronto, beside the great fires of 1849 and 1904, consist of the burning of University College on February 14, 1890, and three fires which occurred in early 1895—the *Globe* building on January 6, the Osgoodby Building on January 10, and Simpson's store on March 3. These are interesting in that they all began in buildings five stories in height, or higher, all were transmitted to the roof by vertical openings, all spread to other buildings forming a nascent conflagration, and all were stopped by natural causes and luck rather than fire-fighting, the fireman being hampered in every case by the fact that the water pressure was insufficient to reach the upper stories with the streams from the hoses. Nine years later when the second Great Fire of Toronto broke out it was exactly this same lack of pressure which was one of the major factors in its getting out of control. The City Council finally authorized the construction of a high pressure system in the following October, stimulated by a seventy-five per cent increase in the fire insurance rates.

The 1849 and 1904 fires had this in common that they were both located in the centre of the city and destroyed an area of some ten to fifteen acres. Here, however, the resemblance ends. The 1904 fire was entirely confined to commercial buildings and did a much larger amount of damage, some $10,400,000. The 1849 fire, although it also burned out many commercial buildings—and at that time Toronto had none too many—also destroyed some houses, the principal church, St. James Cathedral, the largest market in the city, and the offices of two of the leading newspapers, the *Toronto Mirror* and the *Patriot*. Also, it came very near to burning down the new City Hall, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and the main Fire Hall. Thus it had a much greater effect on the social life of the city, and, particularly in the complications arising from the reconstruction of St. James Cathedral, its results involved many of the leading citizens of the era.

Surprisingly enough, for such an important event, no one appears to have drawn a picture of either the fire or of the ruins, many of which were standing for some time. There are, however, a considerable number of accounts of the fire, both in newspapers and diaries. Probably the best newspaper account is that given in the *Examiner* on April 11 where the entire course of the fire is described in detail, and the names and addresses of most of the people suffering loss noted. There is also a table showing the amount of loss sustained by the various insurance companies. The *British Colonist*, the *Church* and the *Christian Guardian* also gave shorter outlines of the fire with similar insurance loss estimates.

The *Globe* went to press on the morning of the fire and therefore was able to say little. It did, however, provide the first printed notice.

"POSTCRIPT"
Saturday A.M. - 6 o'clock

> With deep regret we announce that a dreadful fire broke out about half-past 1 o'clock this morning . . . it is said that some people are hurt. The military are assisting. We shall announce the particulars in an extra by next post. The fire is not yet extinguished.

In their next issue the paper provided a useful list of the losses suffered by individuals with an estimate of the amount which would be covered by insurance where any was carried. The unfortunate part of all these loss estimates is that, not surprisingly, they do not agree.

Accounts of the fire, based on communications from the Toronto papers, also appeared in various out of town papers, such as the Montreal *Pilot*. The only newspaper description of personal experiences is contained in a letter written by Bishop Strachan to the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge which appeared in the *Church* on August 9, 1849. In it the bishop begins an appeal for restoration funds for St. James with an account of his own experiences during the fire. Unfortunately it is not too helpful as in the confusion no one remembered to wake him up until 4 a.m. when the worst was over.

There are three other contemporary references to the fire which are quite valuable. The first of these is the diary entry of the Rev. Henry Scadding, Rector of Holy Trinity, in which he describes the size of the burned out area as well as the burning of St. James, and also provides an interesting and useful report of the weather conditions. The second is John Howard's "Office Journal" which says little about the fire itself, but provides invaluable notes on the details of the subsequent insurance adjustments in which he played a leading part as one of the city's few surveyors. The last is a Petition of the Fire Brigade to the City Council, written a month later on May 7, which mentions many useful facts about the actual conditions of fighting the fire.

There are also several later reminiscences which are generally more detailed. Cannon Scadding in his *Toronto of Old* (1873) gives a much quoted account of the burning of St. James which is doubtless the best literary effort resulting from the fire. His later work *Toronto Past and Present, Historical and Descriptive* (1884) does not add any new features. Further minor details together with another eye-witness description of the burning of St. James—which must have been really spectacular from the amount of space devoted to it—are provided by C. C. Taylor in *The Queen's Jubilee and 'Toronto Called Back'* (1887).

One of the longest and most detailed descriptions of the fire is that of Samuel Thompson, a partner in the *Patriot*, in his *Reminiscences of a Canadian Pioneer*. Unfortunately, however, his account is hopelessly inaccurate wherever it can be checked against any other source and therefore cannot be trusted in its description of the burning of the *Patriot* and the death of Richard Watson for which we have no other detailed record.

Its value may be judged by the fact that he somehow thought the fire started at 1.30 p.m. instead of a.m.—a mistake which unfortunately has been copied by others—and also that he describes the burning of the prayer books at St. James which were rescued before the fire got into the body of the church. The last eye-witness story of the fire is that of W. H. Pearson in his *Recollections and Records of Toronto of Old* (1914), where, in a very short chapter, he describes, among other things, the burning of the only "Fireproof" building in the city, Thomas D. Harris' hardware store.

As well as these personal narratives there are several accounts of the fire by later writers using one or the other of them as sources. John Ross Robertson in his monumental description of all the fires in Toronto up to his time, which is contained in Volume II of the *Landmarks of Toronto* (1896), gives an accurate description of the "Cathedral Fire" as he calls it, together with details of the losses to both individuals and to the insurance companies. He also provides a rough map of the destroyed area. Most of his description would appear to be based on the *Examiner*. Another description is to be found in J. Timperlake, *Illustrated Toronto: Past and Present* (1877), which closely follows the *Globe* and Scadding. Finally E. C. Guillet in *Toronto from Trading Post to Great City* (1934), provides a short notice, and quotes Scadding's description of the burning of the cathedral. The only modern newspaper note, by Fred Williams, appeared in the *Globe & Mail* on April 8, 1937, and is entitled "The Toronto Fire of 1849". It is a very poor description, and repeats the mistake of starting the fire in the afternoon.

There are two references to the fire written from a technical insurance point of view. The first of these, which includes the *Examiner* company loss table, is in C. C. Foster's "History of Fire Insurance in Canada" in the *Annual Report of the Fire Insurance Institute of Toronto 1900-01*; the other is the mention of the fire in F. G. Smith's list of Canadian conflagrations in his above-mentioned *Fire Waste in Canada*.

The narrative of most visitors to Toronto in the middle years of the last century contain few expressions of approval, but such was not the attitude of the Rev. H. Christmas who visited the city early in 1849 shortly before the fire took place, and later wrote:

> Toronto is a noble and promising city, — a young giant of the west, — a proud monument of British energy directed by the fostering care of Providence. And it may be imagined that it was with no little interest that I gazed upon its polished spires and brightly tinned roofs, glittering in the light of the morning sun, as the steamer rounded the point and swept up to the wharf . . . .[6]

Certainly he saw a city which was undergoing a rapid expansion as is exemplified by the population increase from 19,706 in 1845 to 30,775 by the census of 1851. It had many of the amenities of civilization, a water

6. Christmas, Rev. H., *Canada in 1849*, 2 vols. (London, 1850), I, 67.

SOUTH SIDE OF KING ST. E., 1846

Showing tower of St. James, and typical building construction of period with parapeted fire walls. From a water colour by F. Capreol, published in the *Illustrated London News* in 1847.

Toronto Public Libraries—John Ross Robertson Collection

system, a sewage system, gas lighted streets, sixty-eight licensed cabs, and eight newspapers. The paradise that the good reverend saw was not however apparent to all visitors, and the *Journal of a Wanderer* anonymously written a few years earlier presents a different picture:

> The appearance of many of the inhabitants of Toronto, would lead me to think that it is rather a dissipated place . . . . There is wanting that spirit of enterprise which you see in the States. They reckon the importation of immigrants . . . as their harvest, and . . . pluck them every spring . . . . I would not advise anyone who has capital, and can live comfortably at home, ever to come here . . . a residence of two or three years here sometimes makes a person look ten years older.[7]

Much as a loyal citizen might disagree with this analysis they would have to concede that the "Wanderer's" description of the weather has some merit.

> Indeed it has been alleged, and with some correctness that for two months of the Spring and two months of the Autumn, you are up to your middle in mud, for four months of summer you are broiled by the heat, choked by the dust, and devoured by the mosquitos; and for the remaining four months, if you get your nose above the snow, it is to have it bit off by the frost, ...[8]

The main business street of the city at that time was King St., which was already built up solidly practically all the way from Nelson (now Jarvis) St. to York St., and the actual heart of the town centered on the section of this street from Church St. to Nelson, where many of the principal buildings were located, and where the fire was to wreak such havoc. On the west side of Church—moving north from King to Adelaide —were to be found the Court House, the first city Fire Hall, built in 1827 and still housing three of the city's six companies, and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. The other side of Church St., across from these buildings, was then, as it is today, the property of the cathedral. The cathedral itself, the fourth of the five St. Jameses to stand on that site, was a new structure built to replace one which had burned in 1839. It was evidently an object of little beauty, and even Christmas was unimpressed.

> . . . the building as it stands is one with the commonest possible round-headed windows, and but for the ill-proportioned and stumpy attempt at a spire, might answer as well, or, perhaps better, as regards to the exterior, for a corn exchange."[9]

On the south side of King, a block to the east of these buildings, where the present St. Lawrence Market now stands, was the principal market of the city, a red brick structure which had been erected in 1833 from the plans of J. G. Chewitt, to house both the market and the muni-

7. [Burton, F.], *Journal of a Wanderer; being a Residence in India and Six Weeks in North America* (London, 1844), 162-63.
8. *Ibid.*, 163.
9. Christmas, *op. cit.*, 84.

cipal offices. The latter had been moved in 1845 to a new City Hall *cum* fish market which stood immediately to the south. The area surrounding these buildings was largely built up with commercial establishments, although there were a fair number of dwellings interspersed in the section north of King St.

Josiah Broomfield, an indefatigable representative of the Phoenix of London Assurance Company, who toured most of the eastern section of the continent in the mid-forties making insurance inspections, has left us a detailed description of the construction of the city, which he visited in 1845. Discussing the centre section he said:

> . . . in *this and other business parts* of the town the *Houses are mostly built of Brick*—there are some few timber ones, here and there, fronting the Street tho' they *are for the most part small* dilapidated Buildings. About *one fourth of the Brick* houses have *Tin roofs* the *remainder* of them and the whole of the *Wooden Houses* are *Shingled* . . . the *outbuildings in the rear are invariably of Wood covered with Shingles.*
>
> The whole of the *New Houses* that are now building are of *Brick and Stone,* and are all to have Tin roof.[10]

Although this compared favourably with many of the cities of the time from a modern fire underwriting point of view the area presented a considerable degree of hazard, in spite of the heavy brick walls between the buildings; for the most difficult part to reach in fighting any fire, that is, the inside part of the blocks, contained the worst construction, frame, and the most inflammable roofing, wooden shingles. Also, any fire starting in this region would attack the larger buildings at the rear where they had windows and not fire walls.

Another problem was the occupancies of the buildings, the majority of which fall into three classes; taverns, hardware stores, and dry goods stores. With the first of these there were bound to be large amounts of hay, straw etc. for horses, probably largely stored in the frame outbuildings; with the second, stocks of oils and other inflammables; and the clothing and linens in the dry goods stores, although not basically so hazardous, would make fine fuel once a major fire was started. Yet another problem was the sidewalks which were made of wood and often raised above the ground level so a fire had a good draft once they were ignited. A few years later this type of sidewalk was to be a major factor in spreading the Great Fire of Chicago.

On the other hand there were several favourable factors, besides the fire walls, such as the open gardens outside the immediate area and the large churchyard of St. James, as well as the proximity of the lake. Another favourable factor was the Fire Act which had been passed on November 3, 1845 (By-Law No. 99), combining all the various existing ordinances into one amplified set of regulations. This prohibited many

10. Broomfield, J. J., *Visits to Canada and Newfoundland in 1845-1846* (Photostat of ms. is in Library of the Insurance Institute of Canada), 36.

obvious fire hazards such as smoking in stables, carpenter shops etc., keeping ashes in wooden vessels, and lighting fires in streets near buildings. It also regulated stoves and stove pipes, as well as chimney sweeping, and provided for a fire warden to make inspections and levy fines where necessary. To make certain that the warden did his duty properly Section XXIII of the act provided that should a chimney catch fire, as a result of not having been properly swept, the fire warden would be liable for the same fine as the owner had to pay.

The act further regulated the volunteer fire department providing that no company was to consist of more than forty members, except the property damage division which could go up to 200. The firemen were provided with uniforms, exempted from jury duty, given the right to choose their own officers, and to nominate the engineers—whose appointment was actually made by the City Council. Overall control was vested in a fire chief and the engineers. In addition to these regulars the act provided that in an emergency any male aged sixteen to sixty could be drafted to help pull engines, demolish buildings, save property, or do whatever else was necessary. The city officials were given wide powers in this respect, Section X of the Act stating that:

> The Mayor, and aldermen of the city, who are to be recognized as bearing a wand with a gilded flame at the top, have authority to command the assistance of others at such fires. Persons refusing liable to be sent to jail."

Fire warning was given by ringing both bells of St. James Cathedral, keys for the building being available at both the City Buildings and the West Market Place. When one considers the amount of time it must have taken for someone to run or ride from the fire to get the keys, unlock the church, and ring the bell, to say nothing of the time required for the firemen to assemble and bring the engines to the fire, it is a wonder that any buildings were saved once they were afire.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at the time of the Great Fire was Robert Beard (1807-1882) who held that office from 1842 to 1846 and again from 1848 to 1850. He had had considerable experience as a fireman having served with the hook and ladder company for some time, and then been Assistant Engineer from 1838 to 1841. He was also involved in municipal politics and was alderman of St. Lawrence Ward for some years. The department he commanded as constituted at the time of the fire consisted of six companies, (one for each piece of equipment) which were named and stationed as follows:

Engine Company No. 1 (York)—Fireman's Hall Church Street.

Engine Company No. 2 (Toronto)—Fireman's Hall Bay Street.

Engine Company No. 3 (British America)—Fireman's Hall Church Street.

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11. Rowsell, Henry, *City of Toronto & County of York Directory, 1850-51* (Toronto, 1850), 29.

Engine Company No. 4 (Victoria)—Fireman's Hall St. Patrick's Market.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1 (Toronto)—Fireman's Hall Church Street.

Hook and Ladder Co. No. 2 (Hercules)—Fireman's Hall Bay Street.

Except for the "British America" the fire engines were hand pumped machines of the "goose neck" type, so called because the hose was attached to a pipe which rose about three feet above the deck of the engine and was curved like a goose's neck. Each engine had a water tank attached to its rear which was connected by a suction hose when in use, and was operated by seven or eight men pumping on a bar or brake on each side. Two of the three had been with the department since it was founded in 1826, and were probably in an advanced state of decrepitude by the late 1840s. The "British America" had been presented to the city by the insurance company of the same name in 1837 and was a more powerful engine requiring twelve to fifteen men on each brake. At this period it was quite common for insurance companies to present fire engines to cities in which they did a considerable amount of business, and the engines certainly represented a sound form of "insurance" for the companies themselves.

The firemen were far from satisfied with their treatment by the city at the time of the fire, and shortly afterward—the fire probably having acted as a catalyst in bringing matters to a head—they presented a petition of grievances to the Mayor, at that time George Gurnett. The complaints outlined in this document, which was written by William C. Morrison, Secretary of the Fire Brigade on May 7, were basically twofold: lack of financial support from the City Council, and lack of help and moral support from the citizens. In addition to these basic complaints the firemen pointed out that the only privilege they received—the freedom from jury duty—actually gave them very little, as many of them were too young or did not qualify for other reasons. Finally, the funds allocated for uniforms etc., were inadequate and many of them had to spend money on their personal equipment.

The complaint about the lack of funds was well demonstrated by pointing out that in 1826 with a population of 1,719 the city possessed two fire engines, whereas in 1849 with a population of 24,000 it possessed only four, none of them of the latest type. The petition also gave an interesting comparison of the Toronto and Buffalo fire departments which showed that their lack of necessary equipment, and inadequate numbers of personnel, extended into almost all facets of their operations.[12]

Type of Equipment or Personnel	*Buffalo*	*Toronto*
Engineers	3	3
Wardens	10	0
Members	460	210

12. Ontario Archives, The Toronto City Council Papers, 1834-1896.

Engines	9	4
Hook and Ladder	2	2
Feet of leading hose	4960	2500
Feet of suction hose	150	60
Carriages for same	9	4
Lamps	24	4
Buckets	30	2

The complaints against the public were both lack of interest and lack of support. For example the Property Protection Company had had only twenty-five members the previous October instead of the 200 allowed by law. An attempt made to increase this number by petitioning 300 persons, advertising a meeting in all the papers, and holding two meetings only resulted in an increase of five. Further, all appeals for help from gawking spectators at fires met with refusals, as the petition said:

> It has been the painful lot of the Firemen to feel that the Citizens do not participate in or respond to their exertions—while upon duty mingling with the flames or drenched with the freezing water, their blood conjealed with intense cold, with every sinew strained to its utmost tension—the Toronto Fire Brigade have seen—have heard—two often heard—the requests, the supplications of their Engineers or their Captains made for help to thousands of intelligent but idle Citizens—persons who have been more than once Saved by the exertion of the Firemen from some former Conflagration—the have heard no responsive cheer—they have received no help or Succour—but sickening with the unnatural spectacle— . . . they have been left to struggle unaided.[13]

The petition ended with another blast at the citizenry over their conduct during the Great Fire. One wonders where the Mayor and Aldermen with their flame-topped staffs were? Not very surprisingly the petition failed to effect an improvement in conditions with the result that most of the firemen resigned and the city was practically without fire protection until the City Council offered more generous terms at the end of the year and new companies could be organized.

In addition to its disagreements with the City Council and citizenry the firemen had another problem with the water works with whom they carried on a running battle for years. Water to fight fires was originally provided by bucket brigades and the licensed carters. In 1841, however, it was decided to provide a proper water supply to fight fires, and the Legislature authorized Albert Furness, James Mason, and John Strang, to form the City of Toronto Gas-Light and Water Company, with capital not to exceed £40,000. By 1843 a reservoir had been built on Huron St. north of St. Patrick St. and water was pumped up from the intake at the foot of John St. From this reservoir the water was led to the twenty fire plugs through a system of improperly installed wooden pipes. Although

13. *Ibid.*

the sole purpose of the system was to provide water for fires it proved an almost complete failure in this regard, and even after it had been in operation for over two years the Act of 1845 still included a section (No. XI) making it compulsory for the carters to attend all fires.

> Licensed carters to attend all fires with their horse and cart, for the purpose of conveying water thereto, and not to leave without the permission of the officer in command of the department.[14]

Financially this necessity of a dual system of water supply was a heavy drain on the city. The Water Company received a flat £250 per annum, and in addition to this the cost of carters for the years 1843-47 was £584/15/0, which does not compare very favourably with the £419/16/3 which was paid in the years 1839-42 before the company began operations.[15] In 1847 the water works value was pretty well summed up by the Civic Committee on Fire and Water which stated, after an investigation, that:

> . . . so far from contributing to the security of life and property (it) had considerably enhanced the danger to both, by leading citizens to the entertainment of a dependance on a source of supply which had in almost every instance proved defective.[16]

In view of these statements it is interesting to see what Broomfield said in his insurance report on the subject of the water supply.

> The city is well supplied with Water, from the *Mains laid down* in all the principal streets, by Waterworks Company—and *Fire Plugs* are erected at convenient distances.[17]

Like all experts paying flying visits poor Broomfield was at the mercy of the man on the spot who was eager to expand his business and wanted to present conditions to the company in such a light that they would be willing to increase their commitments. As his report shows that he was a cautious and careful underwriter it is very obvious that his agents did not provide him with all the facts in this case.

Naturally the people who were most unhappy with the water supply were the Fire Department. An example of their feelings may be found in the petition of the British America Fire Engine Company on April 5, 1847, written after a house on John St. was destroyed because of a lack of water:

> . . . the subject of the frequent deficiency of water at fires . . . being brought under consideration, it was unanimously resolved: That the company cannot too strongly urge on the city corporation and the various insurance companies the necessity for some immediate and energetic steps being taken to supply the engines with water at fires.

14. Rowsell, *op. cit.*, 29.
15. Middleton, J. E., *The Municipality of Toronto, a History*, 3 vols. (Toronto, 1923), I, 129.
16. *Ibid.*
17. Broomfield, *op. cit.*, 36.

> The so-called water-works, for which the citizens are taxed so heavily, are, in general, of little service in case of fire, and might with advantage to the safety of the inhabitants be at once shut up. . . . That if some sufficient means to compel the company to fulfil their obligations to the citizens be not adopted, or some other means be not devised to provide an ample supply of water for the engines at fires, the members of the fire company cannot be expected to remain associated in a service, which, thus rendered inefficient, must be dishonourable.[18]

To present a fair picture, however, both sides must be given, and the Fire Department were often at fault themselves—for example take the following description of the burning of Doel's Brewery at the corner of Bay and Adelaide Sts., as reported in the *Patriot* on April 13, 1847.

> The hydrant at the corner of King and Bay Streets was the only hydrant open—and from this and the three ponds just mentioned the chief water supply was obtained (there were seven other hydrants available and not used). Round the hydrant just mentioned, there were generally five, sometimes six carts, waiting to be filled, and from the want of a properly managed hose each took about twice as long to fill as was requisite. We do not hesitate to assert that with the pressure of water on the hydrant a hose with a double branch could have filled two carts in about one-half the time occupied in filling one. This is the province of the Fire Engine Department not of the Water Company.

Sometimes it must have seemed to the citizens that both the Fire Department and the Water Works were conspiring to aid the flames. On June 1, 1847 the *Patriot* reported a fire at Yonge and Richmond Sts. as follows:

> The cistern or assistance as it is called, of (Engine) No. 1 was so defective that of the water poured in fully half escaped at the leaks; and the hose connecting it and the Engine was losing water in as melancholy a proportion . . . paralysed at the want of water . . . Engines were partially supplied by carters.

The *British Canadian* on June 5 also discussed the same fire.

> The hydrants were not supplied there being only three or four feet of water in the reservoir instead of nine or more. . . . Another fact, much to be regretted was the defective state of some of the fire engines.

The issue of the *British Colonist* on the same day carried two letters which had been written to the City Council. The first pointed out the misuses of the hydrants by the Fire Department, stating in part:

> . . . if the defection appears to originate in the mismanagement of the hydrants and hose, you may adopt an improved system in regard to them . . . .

The signature was that of their obedient servant "Albert Furniss, For the City of Toronto Gas and Water Co." The other letter was equally disinterested.

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18. Robertson, J. R., *Landmarks of Toronto*, 6 vols., (Toronto, 1894-1914), II, 573.

> Sir: The want of water last night at the fire being so obvious, and the distressing destruction of property consequent thereon, force me to the duty of once more reporting the total inefficiency of the Water Works, as they are at present arranged, and I sincerely hope the Council will take immediate steps to remedy the evil.

The signature here was that of James Armstrong, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The fact that the letter makes no reference to the possibility of the trouble being caused by the age and decrepit condition of some of the equipment would make it appear that the fault should be attributed to inefficiency.

Thus it would appear, not very surprisingly, that relations between the two organizations were none too satisfactory. On occasion, however, the hydrants worked admirably, and the firemen performed with equal efficiency, sometimes with the encouraging result that the newspapers expressed their satisfaction with editorials such as the following describing a fire at Rice Lewis & Co., hardware merchants, on November 20, 1847, which appeared in the *British Colonist*.

> It was got under by the Fire Companies, but the goods were very greatly damaged by the water pumped on them. This is said to have been done to a somewhat unnecessary extent. Even firemen should be as careful as they can, consistently with the safety of the surrounding property . . . .

Unfortunately, or otherwise, history has failed to preserve for us either organization's comment on this occasion.

> On the morning of Saturday, April 7, 1849, occurred a fire by which more damage was done then by any blaze before or since.
> John Ross Robertson (1896).[19]

The fire began about 1.30 a.m. in the centre of the block bounded by Duke, George, King, and Nelson (now Jarvis) Sts., which was then one of the most heavily built up areas in the city. The section where it started was occupied by a collection of frame outbuildings, probably used, at least in part, as stables. These belonged to Post's Tavern which stood halfway up the block on Nelson St., and Covey's Tavern (formerly Graham's) which occupied a similar position on King St. The cause was never discovered, and although there had been a suspicion of attempted arson in the area two months before, it was probably either a lantern or careless smoking which set off the blaze. Taverns, at that period, were regarded as hazardous occupancies—aside from the straw problem —due to the condition of some of their clients. As Broomfield said in relation to St. John's, Newfoundland:

> The rare occurrence of fire of late years is attributed to the disuse of ardent spirits among the lower classes of inhabitants who are

19. *Ibid.*, II, 620.

now nearly all teatotallers [*sic*], the former fires having originated in grog shops.[20]

The fire rapidly engulfed the centre of the block and as the wind was not yet very strong it began burning in all directions. To the north it spread up to Duke St., evidently burning some dwellings on its south side, and even scorching some buildings on the north side; for although no damage is mentioned there in the newspaper accounts, Howard noted in his "Journal" that he was working on the adjustment of the damage to the Cochrane residence which stood on the north. To the east the fire burned down the Bank of the Home District on George St., although fortunately the records were saved, but did not cross the street to the east side. To the south the fire burned through Covey's Tavern to King St. and then spread both east and west. To the east it took out four frame houses, and then after either damaging severely or destroying Sproul's store, it was stopped by heavier construction—and probably the wind—before it reached the corner of George St. In spite of the speed of the flames, and the fact that the Property Protection Brigade can hardly have been organized yet, there was evidently a fair amount of property saved from these buildings. To the west Post's Tavern soon went, and from there the fire—with the wind which was blowing east-north-east to help it—spread down Nelson to the large brick stores at the corner of King and Nelson Sts. The fire must have reached here fairly quickly—possibly before it got to the Home District Savings Bank at the opposite corner—for there was apparently only a small amount of goods rescued from these structures.

It was at this point that the only loss of life took place. A group of men including Richard Watson, the publisher of the recently defunct *Upper Canada Gazette*, were on the top floor of the corner building attempting to rescue type from the *Patriot* office when the flames attacked the building. Samuel Thompson, who as a partner in the paper should have known what happened, tells a story at variance with all the others, but as we have noted he is far from an accurate source. Probably the *Examiner* account of the incident presents a reasonably true picture:

> Mr. Watson publisher of the Upper Canada Gazette went into the Patriot office to assist in removing some of the materials. He stayed too long and never returned. One of the printers belonging to the office had to be taken out of the window; previously to which Mr. Watson had started down stairs. He must have suffocated by smoke in the passage and so perished.

In the confusion he was not missed at the time, and it was not until he failed to return to his family in the morning that a search was made, and his remains discovered.

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20. *First in the Field* (Toronto, 1954), 25.

It was probably about the same time that Charles Donlevy the owner of the *Mirror*, the other paper to be burnt out, broke his leg in attempting to help with the rescue operations. Although much of the salvage work was probably done by the owners themselves there must have been a great number of voluntary workers helping to rescue goods judging from the amount of property saved. Certainly the Property Protection Company was not large enough to have saved much by itself.

The fire had now completely covered the block in which it originated, except for some buildings at the south-east corner, but had not as yet spread beyond except where it had scorched the buildings to the north. Now, backed by the wind, the flames were threatening to cross Nelson St. and attack the buildings to the west. At this strategic juncture the water supply broke down and the blaze crossed the street without opposition and assumed conflagration proportions. The *Examiner* records that for an hour one of the engines stood uselessly by and then goes on to say:

> No one can shut his eyes to the fact that much of the damage resulted from the want of a sufficient supply of water. It is the opinion of many persons who were on the spot that, with a good supply of water, the fire might have been prevented from extending further than Nelson St.

The *Globe* echoed these sentiments:

> The exertions of the firemen were for a long time, as usual, retarded by want of water.

With no water to stop it the fire soon crossed the street from Post's Tavern, which was of frame construction, to Platt's Tavern a new brick building at the south corner of Nelson and Commercial Sts. From there, aided by the large amount of frame construction in the area and the rising wind, it soon doubled its area and spread west to Francis (now Market) St. Once again the rescue operations were responsible for the saving of a fair amount of goods, but even more was destroyed. Ironically among the sufferers was the Water Company, a tenant in Thomas Thompson's building on the north-east corner of King and Francis, whose entire records were destroyed, although some other tenants in the same building managed to save theirs.

By this time (2.30 - 3.00 a.m.) the fire covered three blocks, and its intensity was enhanced by the fact that the stores along King, from Francis to George, most of which were large buildings, must have been nearly all blazing simultaneously. Also, the wind was now driving embers and shingles over the area to the west. The Editor of the *Christian Guardian* found them in the yard of his residence half a mile away, and Bishop Strachan reported they were carried two miles. Here we have a typical example of a conflagration creating its own weather for the Official records of the Weather Office, located in the University grounds a little over a mile to the north-west, show that there was only a mild east-

north-east wind of six to nine miles an hour blowing during the entire time the fire was burning.

About 3.00 a.m. one of these pieces of burning shingle caught in the lattice of the cathedral tower and ignited it. The various accounts disagree and give several different reasons for the fire not being quickly extinguished. Some say that would be rescuers were prevented from climbing the tower, others that the fire engines were busy elsewhere, and still others that the people were held back by confusion and inertia. Certainly, as Pearson pointed out, even if the fire engines had been ready, and the hydrants operating properly, they could not have thrown a stream of water high enough to help. Probably the most accurate account of what happened is that given by the *Examiner*.

> One of the cakes of fire, with which the air was loaded for a great distance, fell into the wooden window of the spire of the cathedral. It was a long time before it burst into flame. Spectators indulged in speculations as to whether the sparks would ignite the wood, some expressing one opinion and some another; while if they had acted instead of idly speculating and talking, the cathedral might have been saved. At length the spark burst into flame and it was not long before some persons were inside wasting pails of water on the flames which a single pail would have prevented when the fire was confined to a mere spark.

This sounds sufficiently like mob apathy in such situations to be credible, and it is further confirmed by the opinion of the spectators expressed in the petition of the Fire Brigade a month later, which states:

> At the recent terrible conflagration as on every former occasion there were many—too many—whose exertions consisted in quietly gazing on the extending ravages of the appalling scene before and around them and when requested to assist those who was nearly prostrated to the earth with exhaustion, unfeelingly refused.[21]

From this original start, to quote Scadding,

> . . . the flames made their way downwards within the tower till the internal timbers of the roofing over the main body of the building were reached. There, in the natural order of things, the fire readily spread; and the whole interior of the church, in the course of an hour, was transformed, before the eyes of a bewildered multitude looking powerlessly on, first into a vast 'burning fiery furnace' and then, as the roof collapsed and fell into a confused chaos of raging flame.[22]

Fortunately, the fire spread down slowly enough that everything moveable, including the organ, library, and even the various hymnals in the pews, were rescued from the building. The fall of the spire must have presented an impressive sight, as C. C. Taylor described it many years later:

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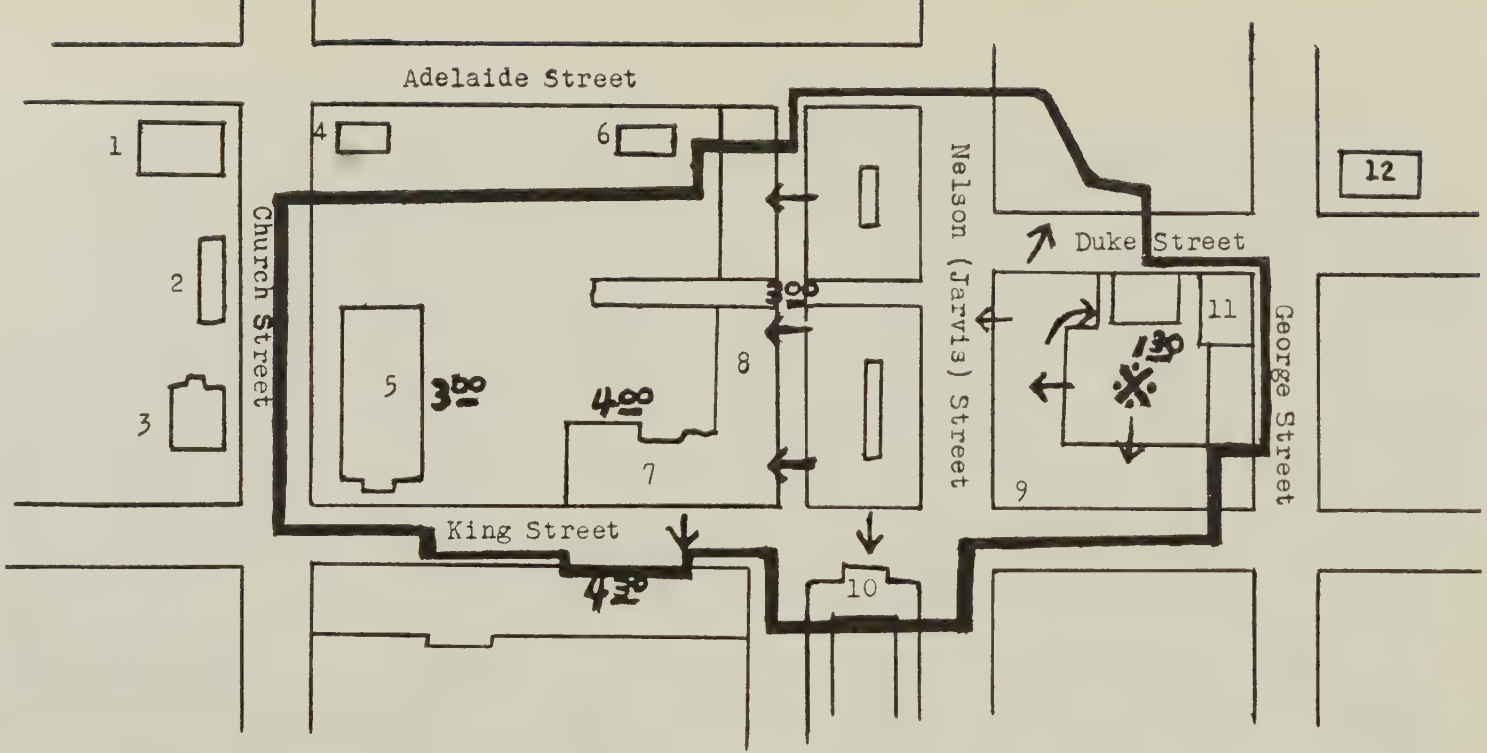
21. Ontario Archives. The Toronto City Council Papers, 1834-1896.
22. Scadding, H., *Toronto of Old* (Toronto, 1873), 173.



SKETCH MAP OF GREAT FIRE OF 1849

Limit of Area Destroyed ——— Start of Fire ※ Time Burnt 1.30 Direction →

1. St. Andrew's Church
2. Fire Hall
3. Court House
4. Cathedral School
5. Cathedral
6. Cathedral Rectory
7. T. D. Harris Store
8. "Mirror" Office
9. "Patriot" Office
10. Old City Hall
11. Bank of Home District
12. Bank of Upper Canada

> The writer distinctly recollects the falling of the spire. When the fire had done its work, and the crash seemed inevitable, it was supposed the spire would fall outwards, and the spectators kept a long way off, when, to the surprise of everyone it fell almost perpendicularly, top formost, the vane on the top striking the flag at the front door.[23]

When the cathedral was first ignited the buildings to the east of it were not yet afire; but practically simultaneously, the fire, as well as spreading to the cathedral, crossed Francis, probably on a broad front along the entire length of the street, and also, crossed King St. to the south and broke out in the old City Hall. The first of these two new areas to be attacked, that west of Francis St., was divided into two blocks by Commercial St., a short lane running parallel to King and Adelaide, halfway between them, which began at Nelson and ran west to the cathedral grounds, crossing Francis on the way. The area to the north of this street was largely occupied by small houses, in the part west of Francis, except for the tavern of Messrs. Bell and Lennox, and its outbuildings. All these were quickly leveled, but the fire was stopped at Adelaide St. leaving St. James Rectory and some adjacent houses standing.

South of Commercial St. the fire swept up various small structures in the rear of Francis and King Sts. and then burnt along the line of stores on King. Some of these, such as Campbell & Hunter, saddlers, and John Eastwood, clothier, had managed to rescue all or most of their stock by this time (3.30 - 4.00 a.m.) ; but one merchant Thomas D. Harris refused to allow any goods to be removed on the grounds that his building was "Fireproof". The structure was certainly solidly built with all the windows being protected by iron shutters and the roof covered with tin, and for a while it stood intact with the buildings around it burning, but then it too burst into flames and was consumed. Some of the newspapers suggested that the fire spread to it through the roof or by a wooden hoisting tackle in the rear; but more likely, as Pearson suggested, the structure was ignited by the heat radiated by the surrounding buildings as they burnt. One advantage of its superior construction may have been that by burning slightly later than its neighbours it did not expose the south side of King St., to as great a heat at any one time.

The *Examiner* states that about 3.20 a.m. the wind had switched to blowing from the north. With no evidence from the Weather Bureau to support this change it is probably a case of the fire, which was burning strongly on the north side of King St., creating its own eddies. Meanwhile the fire which had broken out in the old City Hall quickly destroyed the northern range of the building which contained various stores and offices including a depository of Gooderham & Worts, and the Toronto

23. Taylor, C. C., *The Queen's Jubilee and Toronto 'Called Back' 1877 to 1847* (Toronto, 1887), 52.

Athenaeum which operated the second largest library in the city, containing over a thousand volumes, as well as the city's only commercial reading room. Evidently most of the books were rescued. Although unable to save this northern section the firemen, somehow, managed to score one of their few successes and the flames were prevented from spreading to the buildings around the other three sides of the market courtyard, and consequently, probably, to the new City Hall which stood immediately to the south of the older buildings. The fire at this time, around 3.30 - 4.00 a.m., was at its height with six blocks aflame and sparks and burning pieces of debris being carried over a wide area. It must have been visible for miles, and the Editor of the *Church* advised that:

> . . . a friend from St. Catharines tells us that not only the lurid sky was seen, but the flames were distinctly visible there.

The city was, however, saved by a combination of three factors. The first of these was a "smart" rain shower, which, although it only lasted for a few minutes, wet down the roofs of the buildings west of the blaze and made it more difficult for flying brands to ignite them. As Scadding wrote in his Diary on April 1:

> Had this not damped the roofs I think the whole western portion of Toronto from Church Street, would have been in flames simultaneously.[24]

The rain fell about 3.30 a.m. and although the shower was localized enough that it was not recorded by the Weather Office, which merely reported an overcast sky all day, it was heavy enough for both the *Examiner* and the *Church* to note its appearance and agree with Scadding's opinion. The second favourable condition was that the wind continued from the north and east and thus drove the flames up against the open cemetery around St. James which thus broke the fire in that direction, and saved the Court House and Fire Hall to the west of Church St. The third event was the arrival of the troops from the garrison (about 4.00 a.m.) to assist the firefighters, who must by then have been completely worn out. The firemen themselves attributed the saving of the city to this intervention and stated in their petition:

> The Brigade feel had it not been for the timely arrival and assistance of the military in seconding their endeavours on that wild night of woe, Toronto would not now stand as it does and many another monumental ruin would have chronicled that sad event.[25]

The troops arrived as the buildings on the south side of King St., opposite the cathedral and the stores to the east of it, were beginning to burn. Thanks to their assistance, although the roof was burned off one building, and at least one other partly damaged, the fire was pre-

24. Toronto Public Libraries, Henry Scadding Diary, 1844-1849.
25. Ontario Archives, Toronto City Council Papers, 1834-1896.

vented from extending in this direction. By 5.00 a.m. the flames were finally under control, and an hour later they were nearly out.

In 1849 Toronto was thus extremely fortunate, as she was to be again in 1904. The ruins may have spread over a large part of the heart of the city, but much of the commercial district, as well as nearly all the residential sections, was untouched, a situation only too rarely to be found after a conflagration. For example when Saint John, New Brunswick, burned in 1877, although it had a much smaller population than Toronto in 1849, the flames destroyed some two-fifths of the city covering some 200 acres, including 1,612 houses. Toronto was also lucky in another way, for not only was the area destroyed comparatively small, but the times were prosperous, and by the end of the year, except for the ruins of the cathedral and the uncompleted St. Lawrence Market, there were few signs of the recent catastrophe.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR VOLUNTEERS

Mrs. Jeanne Minhinnick of Upper Canada Village, speaking at the Royal Ontario Museum on the evening of November 21, told how volunteers could have a part in building up the records of early Ontario furniture. She said, in part: "We are trying, in the furnishing of Upper Canada Village, to do a very difficult thing. We hope to make a house look as though ordinary people had lived there, yet we hope that if we lifted from each house, tables, sofas, chairs, beds, all the paraphenalia of a home —and placed each category in chronological order that you would see the history of Ontario furniture.

"We think that seeing the relationship of the furnishings to the house is a very important thing. Much of the very bright or the very dark colours, the decorated furniture, the touches of gilt on so many things, took on a very different look by candlelight or whale-oil light, and we hope at times to show you what it looked like.

"We need your help, both now and in the future, to build up our files of evidence that will eventually fill in and complete the story. We want photographs of furniture that seems important to you. We would particularly like records of early cabinet makers, and invoices showing that So-and-So sold furniture to So-and-So. We would very much appreciate snapshots of rooms in old houses, of old houses themselves, and certainly wills or copies of them.

"If somebody has a box of family papers and it says, 'I . . . . leave six chairs that were made for me, or just six chairs, the good ones, or the mahogany, or the rosewood, or something that qualifies them, or the fact that he has six chairs he considers worth leaving to anybody,' then we would like to have the information for our files. By giving us this help you will be contributing to the knowledge of both this and future generations".

THE ANNUAL MEETING—JUNE 15, 16, and 17, 1961

The sixty-third annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society was held at Prudhomme's Garden Centre Hotel, Vineland, and the convention centre was located at the Jordan Historical Museum of the Twenty. Miss Ruth Home, energetic as always, was responsible for the organizational details and arrangements of this meeting.

Following the tradition of the Society to see history, as well as to hear it in the papers presented, two tours were arranged for the benefit of the members. The first of these took place on Friday, June 16, when the group travelled through the district in and around Jordan. The initial stopping point was Jordan where the work of the Jordan Historical Museum of the Twenty could be seen in the three buildings which this organization operates: Vintage House, dating from the early 19th century; the School House, erected in 1859; and the more recently acquired Fry House, built in 1815. Pioneer life is vividly displayed in these restored structures. Having completed this portion of the tour, the group crossed the street from the School House to visit with Miss Tess Kidick in her interesting pottery. Taking to their cars once again, the members proceeded to two further stops on the afternoon's itinerary: St. John's Church and Ball's Falls; at both places, those in charge, the Rev. Mr. William Anthony and Mr. Manly Ball respectively, showed every courtesy to the visitors as they explained the history of each site. The tour concluded at the Jordan Winery where a reception was held for the members; Mr. Philip Torno was host on this occasion and showed interested persons through the winery. Gay and informal conversation followed. The second tour occurred on Saturday afternoon when the members of the Society travelled along the banks of the Welland Canal by bus. This outing came to a pleasant conclusion with a visit to Rodman Hall, the onetime home of W. H. Merritt in St. Catharines, followed by dinner at Knox Church.

The papers which were presented to the assembled members began with one by the Rev. Canon Brooks, on Thursday afternoon, when he spoke on "Life at Niagara before 1830". Using the life of the Rev. Robert Addison of Niagara as his guide to the period, Canon Brooks delivered a most engaging essay. He made extensive use of contemporary newspapers and travellers' accounts of the Niagara area in order to permit that period of time to speak for itself; a vivid picture of Niagara was the result.

A "Deutsch dinner" was served between the afternoon and evening sessions on Thursday. At this meal each member ate his way through an assortment of Deutsch foods—grumberra un tswivel suup, vasht un shoonks flaish, and apberra kucha, to name but a few—ably assisted in the translation of these tempting dishes by the menu. Following this enjoyable diversion, the group adjourned to the meeting hall where the

evening's entertainment was provided by the Niagara District Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. The programme was varied: a mixed octet sang four numbers common in the days of the old "singing school"; Mrs. D. N. Snyder displayed a wide assortment of Pennsylvania German foods and described how each of them was made; Miss Barbara Coffman and Mrs. Helen Wismer showed W. E. Troup's wide collection of pioneer kitchen utensils and explained the use of each; and Dr. G. Reaman spoke on the purpose, origins and work of the Ontario Pennsylvania German Folklore Society. At the conclusion of this diversified programme, refreshments were served by the Niagara branch of the Pennsylvania German Folklore Society; the entire evening was ably chaired by Mr. High.

On Friday morning, June 16, Mr. Frank Fog spoke to the Society on the subject of Fort Albany, Ontario's oldest British site, which had been rediscovered by the speaker. Aided by the excellent use of slides, Mr. Fog was able to tell the story of the excavation work and discoveries at Fort Albany. The talk was of particular interest because it illustrated that Northern Ontario, too, has had a long history. Following this address, Mr. A. V. Pigott, who is Director of the Canadian Association of Adult Education, spoke to the members on "History and Adult Education". Brushing in broad strokes, Mr. Pigott painted a wide picture of the components of history. He noted that the adult in the world of today is conscious of so much that goes on about him and yet knows so little of other ages. The task of those directing adult education, he said, is to show such a person the history of other peoples and so give Canadians a feeling of oneness with the rest of the world in the forward movement of humanity.

The annual dinner meeting, held that evening, could be pronounced a distinct success from the points of view of the gourmet and the social historian. A succulent meal, created around Ontario duck and based upon the diary entries of Mrs. Simcoe, was eaten with relish. Mr. Bertram K. Little, Director and Corresponding Secretary of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, was the guest speaker following this repast. His address dealt with the work of the New England Society and, illustrated by superb slides, it brought home to the members of the Ontario Historical Society what could be done by private individuals in the field of architectural preservation and restoration. His stimulating speech had a message for everyone interested in Ontario History.

On Saturday morning, June 17, Mr. Foster Vernon, Assistant Director of the Extension Department at McMaster University, delivered a paper on "Early Schools in St. Catharines". This scholarly piece of work was interesting, informative and humourous; Mr. Vernon told of the growth of the system, the development of the Grantham Academy, the quarrels over taxation, and the low level of teachers' salaries.

The business sessions of the annual meeting were held on Thursday afternoon and Saturday morning. The reports of Miss Ash, the Secretary-Treasurer, the Museums' Committee, and the County Histories' Committee are printed elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Leslie Gray presented two reports to the meeting. The first of these dealt with nominations. Mr. Gray noted that it was customary to ask those on the Executive Committee to serve a second year and that this had been done; the only change made to the suggested executive, from that which served during the past year, was the addition of the names of Dr. Paul Cornell and Dr. Morris Zaslow to replace Miss Mary Farmer and Mr. Charles Humphries who were retiring. There were no nominations from the floor and the slate, as presented, was accepted by the members. Mr. Gray's second report was concerned with the microfilming project which, despite an earlier setback, is now, happily, proceeding apace. Miss Kaye McFarland gave the report of the courtesy committee which extended the appreciation of the Society to the multitude of hard-working individuals and groups who were responsible for the success of this annual meeting.

Mrs. Gordon Lapp reported on behalf of the resolutions committee urging: the preservation of the Stoney Creek Battlefield site, the creation of an Ontario Historical Trust, the co-operation of municipalities in caring for abandoned cemeteries, and the endorsation of the activities of the National Centennial Celebration Committee. Congratulations were extended to the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission and the Ontario Genealogical Society on their recent work. All the resolutions were adopted after some discussion. Mr. Andrew Taylor read Miss Mary Farmer's report on the new societies committee which detailed the problems of liaison with newly-formed societies and of securing suitable speakers for such groups; the work of bridging the gap between the new societies and the Ontario Historical Society continues. Dr. John S. Moir, editor of *Ontario History* reported on the local history awards by the Canadian Historical Association and had to relate that Ontario had not done well because of the lack of support from various organizations, including the Ontario Historical Society. Dr. Moir also made an eloquent plea for more articles from the members for the quarterly.

The tours, the papers, the meals, and the business sessions all combined to make this a most memorable annual meeting.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER, 1960-1

It gives me pleasure to present for your approval the financial statements for the year 1960 as printed in *Ontario History*, Vol. LIII, No. 2, pp. 149, 150, and 151, and accepted by our Auditors, the firm of Thorne, Mulholland, Howson, and McPherson. In certain respects, these statements represent both the growth and the development of our Society. The gradual increase in individual membership during the past

five years accounts for a rise in fees from $1,395 in 1956 to $1,989 in 1960. A lower rate of increase in corporate membership accounts for a rise in fees from $505 to $641 in the same period.

Individual membership is becoming more representative of the professional, the vocational, and the business world, for it includes clergymen of various persuasions; doctors, lawyers, professors, and teachers; architects and engineers; members of parliament and civil servants; archivists and curators; publishers and book dealers; military officers; newspaper, television, and film personnel; bond, insurance, and real estate dealers; proprietors of department stores, china shops, and dairies; secretaries; farmers; inn-keepers; housewives;—and even a puppeteer. (Why a puppeteer? On the side, he makes miniature models of pioneer soldiers.)

Corporate memberships includes not only local historical societies, museums, conservation authorities, and U.E.L. associations, but also public, school, university, and military libraries; government departments, and women's institutes.

In 1957-58, within a period of eight months, the membership drive resulted in the enrolment of 125 new members; in 1960-61, within a similar period, 124 members. The earlier efforts were limited to a few localities as long lists of prospects had been supplied by some thirty members. The later resulted in the addition of many more place names among the addresses of our members since the responsibility for one new member was placed upon each of the members already enrolled.

As of December 31, 1960, the membership included 9 life members, 626 individual, 40 family, 3 sustaining, 69 historical organizations, 12 miscellaneous corporate members, 75 libraries in Ontario, 14 libraries in other provinces, 39 American libraries, 3 British and 1 German, a grand total of 891. In 1960, losses by resignation, default, and death, were 13, 29, and 8 respectively, that is, a total of only 50. As of yesterday (June 12, 1961), the paid-up membership stood at 919.

Under the persevering care of Dr. Zaslow and Dr. Moir, our publication, *Ontario History*, has been enlarged and improved. In 1956, the pages numbered 206; in 1960, 266. Illustrations are taking on a new significance. Many of the articles are related to present-day activities in the fields of discovery, conservancy, and organized research.

As might be expected, the cost of printing and distributing *Ontario History* has mounted. In 1956, about $150 of the government grant had to be added to the membership fees to cover the cost. In 1960, this subsidy amounted to $1,254, which is more than $1 per member. At this rate, our surpluses could soon be turned into deficits.

As a possible solution, the annual fee could be raised, which, of course, might result in a great number of resignations. A better plan would be to increase our membership appreciably since our printer lowers the cost of printing considerably after the first thousand copies.

Travel expenses have been rising due to the increased number of meetings of the Executive and to the longer distance from and to which some members had to travel.

Sales of our own past publications have had their ups and downs. The Cruikshank publication fund was made richer by $646 in 1958 but only by $289 in 1960. However, the 1961 sales have already totalled $257.

Although four volumes of the valuable Champlain series are now available, the sales dropped from $313 in 1959 to $94 in 1960. So far, the 1961 sales have totalled $144. Apparently, the recession is over. Altogether, 600 copies of this series were purchased over a period of four years; 229 copies have been sold, practically at the cost to our Society. The stock may be depleted within the next five years. Meanwhile, it would be financially unwise for the Executive to engage in a similar project.

Bond and bank interest has increased from $221 in 1956 to $399 in 1960 due to additional investments and larger deposits.

Although probably it has never been the intention to make the Annual Meeting a money-raising event, yet the net income from the 1956 meeting amounted to $241. In 1960, this fell to $112.

During the past four years, the Editor's honorarium has stood at $500 per annum. Before Dr. Zaslow, our Editor of last year, left for Europe, by arrangement with our printers, he was relieved of the onerous task of mailing out *Ontario History*. So far, the cost of this service has been $15 for each quarterly issue.

As Secretary-Treasurer, I wish to express to the Society my gratitude for the increase of my honorarium last fall from $600 to $900 per annum, which bears close relationship to the services required with an increase of membership from 600 to 900 during my term of office.

Our housing conditions are still far from ideal. The publications stored in the Ryerson vault suffer from heat in winter and dampness in summer. Our new storage facilities at Stanley Barracks should be much better. As yet, we do not know their capacity. At 27 Surrey Place, many delivery men deposit books and stationery in the front entry. In the presence of the members here today, I wish to express my personal thanks to Mr. McFall and, by proxy, to his young son for their kindly assistance in carrying heavy parcels up or down two flights of rickety stairs and attending to the mailing of these is necessary. (I limit myself to six pounds up and nine pounds down.) Last week your President and Master McFall brought down to my car about 250 pounds of books for sale at this convention. I do not suppose they desire to carry them up again. In fact, for three years past, the unsold copies were moved by degrees to my front hallway where they reposed until the fall meeting of the Museums Section, after which Dr. Zaslow lugged a substantial remainder to the third floor of 27 Surrey Place.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE DIED SINCE THE 1960 ANNUAL MEETING

Mrs. R. Boyes, Gilford
Mr. C. L. Burton, Toronto
Mr. W. J. Duncan, Toronto
Rev. James Faulds, Kingston
Mrs. J. Wilbur Ferguson, Toronto
Mrs. George Hazelton, Niagara Falls
Mr. E. G. Hewson, Toronto
Mr. W. A. Higgins, Toronto
Mrs. A. M. Macrae, Oakville
Lt.-Col. Stuart M. Polson, M.A., M.D., C.M., Kingston
Mr. Percy Robertson, Toronto
Mr. W. J. Scott, O.B.E., Q.C.
Mr. H. F. Tindale, Toronto

REPORT OF THE MUSEUMS SECTION OF THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1960 - 1961

Presented by Miss Kaye McFarland

During the past year we have held an Annual Meeting and three Executive Meetings. The Annual Meeting was held in Hamilton during the Workshop weekend, the Executive meetings at Stanley Barracks, Toronto. At the annual meeting a set of By-laws was presented, and with one or two changes, accepted. The By-laws were then presented at a meeting of the Executive of the Ontario Historical Society, and again, with one slight change, approved. This is the first year the Museums Section has had rulings on which to base its procedure, other than the Constitution of the Ontario Historical Society which governs our proceedings on a wider scale. Doubtless there will be Amendments to these By-laws at the next annual meeting for such is the life of all By-laws and Constitutions, they survive by amendments. Finances have been brought into line with those of The Ontario Historical Society and reports will henceforth be prepared to coincide with the calendar year.

The following projects were undertaken and in most cases, completed. Information gathered through Major Leys on preparations being made for the 1967 Centennial Celebrations. The Museums Section paid the fee of $10.00 and appointed the Chairman as a representative. Later this sum was refunded by the Ontario Historical Society which in turn joined the C.C.C. and appointed a representative. Miss Alice Davidson, executive member of the Museums Section, and Mr. S. James Gooding, Museums Advisor for the Department of Travel and Publicity, consented to produce a report on Museums in Ontario from a questionnaire sent out by the Department of Travel and Publicity. These reports were mailed out through the Newsletter channel. If they are not up-to-date in some instances it is due to lack of response from the Museums canvassed. A list prepared by the Museums Section is forthcoming and will be included in the next issue of *Ontario History*.

At our December meeting an Editorial Committee was appointed. The duties of this committee will include editing of papers, considering merit of same, etc. The third issue of *Ontario History* for this year will be devoted entirely to Museums and this committee, under the capable chairmanship of Andrew Taylor is busy getting together material for publication. We are pleased this opportunity has been given to the Mus-

eums Section through The Ontario Historical Society and Dr. John Moir, Editor of *Ontario History*.

Two hundred copies of the two instalments of an article by John I. Rempel, "The History and Development of Early Forms of Building Construction in Ontario," printed in *Ontario History*, Vol. LII (1960) No. 4 and Vol. LIII (1961) No. 1, were printed in book form and are now available through the Museums Section.

A collection of slides on Conservation and Preservation of objects is not as yet completed. This project is in the hands of Col. McGinnis. Request for slides (35mm) was made at the Annual Meeting and through the Newsletter, slides of both interior and exterior views of Museums. The object of this collection is to have a set available at some central point, such as the Royal Ontario Museum, where same may be obtained by members for reference or as lecture material.

The 1960 Workshop was held in Hamilton under the very capable chairmanship of Mrs. Gwen Metcalfe of Dundurn Castle, assisted as co-chairman by Miss Olive Newcombe of Dundas Historical Society Museum. There was a large attendance, with instruction and good fellowship combined. An excellent report was published following the Workshop by Miss Mildred Easto and Mrs. P. S. Dunbar. This report gives the lectures, address by Anthony Adamson, report of the Annual Meeting, Museums represented by those attending the Workshop, list of speakers, etc. The 1961 Workshop will be held in Oshawa on October 13th, 14th and 15th under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Gordon Conant. Headquarters will be the Genosha Hotel. Registration forms and programme will be sent out well in advance.

The Museums Section is a paid up member of the Canadian Museums Association. Several members of the Executive attended the conference held in Regina recently. The Museums Section publication, the "Newsletter" is fast becoming well read in Ontario. For this we give much credit to the Editor, Mrs. Verna Taylor. The number of subscribers is approximately one hundred and seventy, nearly a one hundred per cent increase over last year.

Again, I wish to express the appreciation of the Museums Section, along with my personal thanks, to the Department of Travel and Publicity for the co-operation received in our projects and endeavours. To Mr. S. James Gooding, Museums Advisor, our sincere thanks. Mr. Gooding attended, on invitation, our December meeting. He is now giving valuable assistance in our Workshop plans for 1961. To The Ontario Historical Society our thanks; to the President, Mr. David McFall for his interest and attendance at our Executive meetings and his advice, freely given when needed and requested, our appreciation. As the representative of the Museums Section I have given a report at each Executive meeting of The Ontario Historical Society. These reports have been received with consideration, attention and interest. I wish to express to Col. J.

A. McGinnis my personal thanks for the use of his office at Stanley Barracks for the Museums Section meetings held in 1961.

I have found my term of office as Chairman very interesting, instructive and, to say the least, challenging. This tenure of office is fast drawing to a close—it has been to my advantage, and I trust not entirely a loss to the Section. Perhaps we have not accomplished a great deal this past year but we are better known throughout the Province, we have gained in methods of procedure such as the By-laws, Membership cards, financial co-operation. Our publication is reaching farther afield and we have an Editorial Committee of some worth, in fact, we have grown in stature.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE PUBLICATION OF ONTARIO COUNTY HISTORIES

Presented by Mr. John M. Gray

In accordance with a resolution passed at the 1960 Annual Meeting, this committee has made a preliminary investigation into the problems involved in the publication of a series of county histories and has concluded that the following steps would have to be taken at some stage but not necessarily in this order:

I. A committee should be appointed, responsible to the Executive but largely recruited from outside of it, including at least one member knowledgeable about school interests and needs in local history and a representative of the Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity.

II. The committee should establish the type of book which would meet the need, secure estimates of the costs involved, select a locality or localities for pilot ventures, and suitable authors.

It is suggested that it would be logical to proceed by the following stages:

1. To ascertain what localities are interested in the production of a local history.
2. To determine which areas are well or badly served by existing books, what improvements in existing books are desirable as to content length, interest level, amount and type of illustration, etc.
3. To establish some cost estimates per volume.
4. To commission, with the authority of the Executive a satisfactory, local author.
5. To finance the pilot scheme, including the editing, from the General Cruikshank Publication Fund preferably with help from the locality served, under an ad hoc arrangement.
6. To set up a system to promote and administer distribution and sales.

III. As soon as a promising pilot venture is under way, the Executive should consider the whole problem as to the following:

1. How fast to proceed.
2. When and on what basis to ask for the support of the Government.
3. The employment of a full-time editor.
4. Any other necessary expansion of organization.

Tentatively, the committee proposes the publication of a volume containing fifty thousand words, sixteen pages of illustrations, and two or three maps, to be retailed at $3.00, but estimates that the cost of production would necessitate some form of subsidy. The Executive has approved the arrangements for a first pilot volume about which a further announcement will shortly be made.

REPORT OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

RESOLUTION I.

Whereas the Ontario Government, through the Cemetery Supervisor, is asking local municipal councils to care for abandoned cemeteries, we urge our members to request their own municipal councils to accept this responsibility under the Cemetery Act.

RESOLUTION II.

That the Ontario Historical Society recommend the creation of an Ontario Historical Trust, which shall seek to preserve and to maintain buildings and sites of historical significance in this province.

RESOLUTION III.

That the Ontario Historical Society recommend to the Government of the Dominion of Canada the purchase of Battlefield Park, Stoney Creek, to preserve the site of a most decisive battle in the War of 1812. Unless immediate action is taken, this site will be sold to private interest, and a place of historial significance to both Canadians and Americans will be lost forever.

(The committee recommended that a similar resolution be forwarded to the Government of the Province of Ontario.)

RESOLUTION IV.

That the members of The Ontario Historical Society endorse the plans and activities of the National Centennial Celebration Committee, and offer their fullest co-operation, both as individuals and as an organization.

RESOLUTION V.

That The Ontario Historical Society extend congratulations to the Government of Ontario and to the Ontario-St. Lawrence Development Commission on the opening of Upper Canada Village, which seeks to preserve the social history of the pioneers of the province and to kindle a wider interest in our heritage.

RESOLUTION VI.

That The Ontario Historical Society extend congratulations to the Ontario Genealogical Society on its inception and, also, commend the

Pennsylvania Folklore Society of Ontario for its assistance to this new organization.

—Mrs. Gordon Lapp, Chairman; Mrs. C. Hyland, Dr. A. Thompson.

REPORT OF THE NEW SOCIETIES COMMITTEE

This committee was set up in January, 1960, to assist newly formed societies and to act as a liaison between them and The Ontario Historical Society.

A model constitution was drafted and approved in the fall of 1960 and printed early in 1961. A copy was sent to each of the eight societies who were having some difficulty in drawing up a constitution. None of these societies has made any acknowledgment, and I should be very glad to hear from them whether they found the model helpful or how it could be improved and made more useful.

Another problem of some of these new societies was the difficulty of obtaining speakers. A letter was sent out in April and May, 1961, to twenty-one, representative, older historical societies in Ontario, enclosing a form to be returned with the names of speakers and their subjects available from that district. So far, the response has not been encouraging, but I hope that all those who have received the forms will fill them in and return them to me as soon as possible.

New societies seem to be springing up all over Ontario and all seem to have much the same problems. Our purpose is to provide them with the fundamentals of a good constitution and the practical help they may need in getting started as a working historical group.

Miss Mary H. Farmer, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

In presenting the following nominations, the Chairman reminded the members that it is customary for this Society to invite those who are elected to the Executive Committee to serve a second year. Therefore, there is very little change from last year in the following list:

Past President .....Professor J. M. S. Careless, Toronto
President .....Mr. A. David McFall, Toronto
First Vice-President .....Mr. Andrew W. Taylor, Galt
Second Vice-President .....Miss Kaye McFarland, Napanee
Other Members .....Mr. W. H. E. Schmalz, Kitchener,
Mr. John M. Gray, Toronto; Professor Paul Cornell, Waterloo;
Miss Adeline Hanna, Niagara Falls; Mrs. Gordon Lapp, Port Credit;
Professor Morris Zaslow, Toronto.
Ex officio, the Chairman of the Museum Section.

There were no nominations from the floor, and the Report was therefore adopted as presented.

—Mr. Leslie Gray, Chairman; Dr. George Spragge, Miss Lillian Benson.

REPORT OF THE COURTESY COMMITTEE

Mr. President:

Your Courtesy Committee begs to report as follows:

That the Secretary be requested to convey the thanks of the Members of The Ontario Historical Society to the following persons and institutions for assisting the work of the Society over the past year and for contributing to the success of this Annual Meeting:

1. To the Government of the Province of Ontario for the generous annual grant to the Society, tendered through the Department of Travel and Publicity.

2. To the Department of Education for the use of 27 Surrey Place, with its facilities, as Society Headquarters.

3. To the Members of the Executive Committee for their conscientious stewardship over Society affairs during the past year.

4. To the Management and the Staff of Prudhomme's Garden Centre Hotel for the hospitality and congeniality provided, thus making our meeting such a success.

5. To the Jordan Historical Museum of the Twenty, and particularly to Mr. Victor Scull, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Jordan Museum.

6. To the Jordan Winery for the delightful reception and plant tour under Mr. Philip Torno.

7. To the Grimsby Historical Society, especially Miss Martin and Misses Hattie and Lottie Jones.

8. To the Lincoln County Historical Society, particularly Mr. Norman MacDonald.

9. To The Pennsylvania German Folklore Society and especially to Mr. Culp, Mr. High, Mr. Reaman, and the others who contributed so much to the delightful evening presented by the Folklore Society.

10. To the Reverend Canon Brooks, Mr. Frank Fog, Mr. A. Pigott, and Mr. Foster Vernon for their illustrated lectures and papers, prepared for our pleasure and instruction.

11. To the Reverend William Anthony and Mr. M. Ball who conducted us on our tour of St. John's Church and Ball's Falls.

12. To Mr. B. K. Little of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, for his most interesting, illustrated address at the Society's Annual Dinner.

13. To Miss Ruth Home, our most capable hostess, and all those who worked with her in making the necessary arrangements for registration, publicity, bus tours, etc., which has resulted in one of the best conventions ever held by our Society.

—Courtesy Committee: Miss Kaye McFarland, Mr. Francis J. Petrie.

THE ONTARIO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Ontario Historical Society was organized on September 4, 1888 under the title of 'The Pioneer and Historical Association of the Province of Ontario' and adopted its present name in 1898. Its object is to develop the study of history, particularly that of Ontario.

Beginning in 1899 a volume of *Papers & Records* has been published nearly every year. These volumes, I to XXXIX, contain a vast amount of information about the history of the Province. Several volumes now are out of print, but the rest are available at $4 per cloth-bound volume and $2 for those with paper covers. In 1947 the name of the publication was changed to *Ontario History* and since the beginning of 1949 it has appeared in quarterly form. *Ontario History* is sent free to all members, and issues of previous years are available at $1 per number or $3 per volume of four issues. Several special volumes of documentary material also are available, including the first four volumes of the Ontario Local Histories Series, "The Valley of the Trent" by E. C. Guillet; "Royal Fort Frontenac" by R. A. Preston and L. Lamontagne; "Kingston Before the War of 1812" by R. A. Preston; "The Windsor Border Region" by E. J. Lajeunesse, C.S.B.—each $3.50 to members.

General meetings of the Society have been held annually in various centres in the province. These meetings have enabled members to meet with others who are particularly interested in local provincial history, and to visit many of the historic spots in Ontario.

The several classes of membership are: corporate, $3 a year, sustaining $10 a year, family $5, and annual, $3. Life memberships are $50. Membership is open to all societies and individuals interested in the history of Ontario. Fees should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, 27 Surrey Place, Toronto 5.

The Executive Committee is: President, Mr. A. David McFall, Toronto; First Vice-President, Mr. Andrew W. Taylor, Galt; Second Vice-President, Miss Kaye McFarland, Napanee; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Edna Ash, 27 Surrey Place, Toronto 5; Immediate Past-President, Professor J. M. S. Careless, Toronto; Additional Members—Mr. John M. Gray, Toronto; Miss Adeline Hanna, Niagara Falls; Mrs. Gordon Lapp, Port Credit; Mr. W. H. E. Schmaltz, Kitchener; Dr. Morris Zaslow, Toronto; Dr. Paul Cornell, Waterloo.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES AND MUSEUMS IN ONTARIO

affiliated with The Ontario Historical Society

27 Surrey Place, Toronto 5.

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Brant Historical Society. Sec., Mrs. D. Gardiner, 24 Brock Street, Brantford.
Bruce County Historical Museum. Sec.-Treas., Mrs. T. J. Cornish, Box 446, Chesley.
Bruce County Historical Society. Sec., Mrs. George Downey, Eskdale Farms, Tiverton.
Dufferin Area Historical Association. Sec., Mrs. Russell Turnbull, Mono Centre.
Dundas Historical Society. Sec., Mrs. H. H. Pirie, 133 Park St. West, Dundas.
Essex County Historical Association. Sec., Mr. Gordon F. Mann, Board of Education, 451 Park Street West, Windsor.
Etobicoke Historical Society. Sec.-Treas., Miss Dorothy Hobbs, 199 Kipling Avenue North, Islington.
Essex Historical Society.
Fenelon Falls and District Historical Society. Cor. Sec., Mrs. George H. Palmer, Francis Street West, Fenelon Falls.
Fort Erie Historical Society. Cor. Sec., Mrs. S. H. Raymond, 17 Queen Street, Fort Erie.
Grey County Historical and Art Society. Sec., Mr. William McLernon, 820-5th Avenue East, Owen Sound.
Grimsby Historical Society. Cor. Sec., Miss C. Freshwater, 21 Elizabeth St., Grimsby.
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Head-of-the-Lake Historical Society. Sec., Mrs. E. C. Martin, 291 Dunsmore Road, Hamilton.
Hastings County Historical Society. Sec., Miss Helen Fraleck, 113 Moira St. West, Belleville.
Hiram Walker Historical Museum. Curator, Mr. R. Alan Douglas, 254 Pitt St. West, Windsor.
Historical Society of Ottawa. Sec., Miss Mabel M. Stewart, 465 Tweedsmuir Ave., Ottawa.
Huron Institute.
Huronia Hitsoric Sites and Tourist Association. Sec., Mr. J. A. Yelland, 208 Third St., Midland.
Jordan Historical Museum of the Twenty. Sec., Barbara Coffman, Jordan.
Kent Historical Society. Sec.-Treas., Mrs. James Huff, R.R. 5, Chatham.
Kingston Historical Society.
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London and Middlesex Historical Society. Sec., Miss Alice McFarlane, 846 Colborne St., London.
Lundy's Lane Historical Society. Sec.-Treas., Miss Adeline Hanna, 1736 Woodland Blvd., Niagara Falls, Ontario.
Macnab Historical Association. Pres., Mr. William MacNab, Box 962 Sudbury.
Niagara Historical Society. Cor. Sec., Mrs. J. G. Boulton, Jr., 226 Mary Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake.
Norfolk Historical Society. Sec.-Treas., Miss Grace King, 63 Elgin Avenue, Simcoe.
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Orillia Historical Society. Sec.-Treas., Miss Grace Crooks, c-o Public Library, Orillia.
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